JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
137, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,550—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE;
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
R.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	28th ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan. 1896.
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
R.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th ,,
,, GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th ,,
R.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
R. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
R.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th ,,
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7553	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

...rs for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and ...SI on the 5th, of each month.

...NARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

...re.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
...CHEM	G. de Grisogono	1,400	220	7th Dec.
...AGHERITA	A. Pellnor	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96

...OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
...STE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	550	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1895

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 12th Dec. 1895,
S.S. Doo. BALDUINO ..... 9th Jan. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 28th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "MUKE MARU," 3,197 Tons, Captain BROWN, will SAIL on or about the 10th December for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For Freight and further Particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 30th November, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1895, at 5 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 7, Esplanade Road.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing undone. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th December, at 2 p. m., for or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 7th December, at 9 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 5th December, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, about the 13th December, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, about the 14th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, about the 7th December, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE S. S. "INCHARRAN," from NEW YORK, has ARRIVED and is DISCHARGING in the stream. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
All Claims must be presented for Settlement before the Vessel leaves this Port, otherwise they will not be Entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners, s. s. Incharran.
44, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd December, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

1896
LETTS' DIARIES
ARE
NOW READY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO ST.
BOMBAY.
HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS,
BREECHES—MAKERS,
SHIRT—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—HATTERS.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A	Cylinder for	very high pressure Steam.
A A	Do.	do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do.	do. of very heavy viscosity
C	Do.	do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Red	for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

TRADE MARK.

CHRISTMAS, 1895.
WINES AND LIQUEURS,
SPIRITS, BEERS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

INVITE attention to their widely known and genuine brands.

IMPORTATIONS DIRECT ONLY.

FOR PRICES and DETAILS see the COMPANY'S NEW CATALOGUE, which will be sent on APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE EVENT
OF MONDAY.
DECEMBER 9TH,
SPECIAL EXHIBITION
OF
CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
BY
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS, OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

LADIES' SOLA HATS, TRIMMED	from Rs.	3-8
GENTLEMEN'S SUN HATS	,, ,,	4-8
SUN UMBRELLAS	,, ,,	4-0
RESAIS AND PILLOWS	,, ,,	5-0
TIFFIN BASKETS	,, ,,	2-8

LOWEST PRICES.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.

THE CLUB SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SHIKARI SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE CAMP SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE HOUSEHOLD SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SIMPLEX BOTTLE CLEANING MACHINE.
THE BERKFELD FILTER.
ALL MINERAL WATER REQUISITES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD ARE BLUTHNER'S.

BLUTHNER'S GRANDS,
BLUTHNER'S UPRIGHT.

BLUTHNER'S ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT PIANO IS THE QUEEN OF INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS in INDIA :—
MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agents :—T. E. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

CHRISTMAS, 1895. NEW YEAR, 1896.
MORENAS AND COMPANY.
WINES AND SPIRITS
OF EVERY KIND AT MODERATE PRICES.
LEATHER AND SUNDRY GOODS.
ELECTROPLATED GOODS,
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
SILVERINE BELTS AND BUCKLES.
TOYS! TOYS!!
SEE OUR PRICE LIST.
DOLLS! DOLLS!!
SKIN ROCKING HORSES!
TRICYCLES!!
G E S.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
SPECIALITY—ICES AND REFRESHMENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

IMPROVES THE APPETITE,
GIVES STRENGTH AND TONE,
AIDS THE DIGESTION,
BANISHES NERVOUSNESS,
CREATES ENERGY,
BRACES UP THE NERVES,
STIMULATES THE SYSTEM GENERALLY.

IS quite pleasant and perfectly safe to take, suitable for either sex, and is recommended as a liquenr to be taken after food. It is a scientific combination of the finest tonics known, and will be found more active and beneficial than any imported medicine.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets	£33,335,755
Liabilities	£29,169,231
Surplus	£ 4,166,524
Income	£ 7,506,854
Disbursements	£ 4,966,960
Number of Policies issued during 1894	81,324
Total number of Policies in force	277,600

An annual income equal to about one-sixth of the total revenues of the Government of India, and Cash Assets equal to about a fourth of the whole of the Indian Funded Debt—a record not equalled by that of any other Company and certain to arrest the attention of every intending insurer

For Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S TWO EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA

ARE the finest Medicines extant for the purification of the Blood
AND WILL BE FOUND FRESHER, MORE active, and in finer condition than imported preparations of the drug.
THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY SAFE IN USE and therefore more desirable than the many powerful Blood "Purifiers" and "Mixtures" sold—the effects of which are frequently unpleasant and sometimes highly dangerous.

PRICES:

KEMP'S Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-4, 4-0, and 7-8 per Bottle.
KEMP'S Iodized Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla,
Rs. 2-8, 4-8, and 8-8 per Bottle.
Insist upon KEMP'S if you would have the best.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A FACT THAT TALKS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the keen competition of various Hair "Renewers," "Producers," &c., which are now so extensively advertised, The sales of

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

show a steady annual increase (which becomes larger in proportion with each successive year) both

IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
EXQUISITELY PERFUMED.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, 7TH DECEMBER,
AT
GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUND, PAREL,
A GRAND
BALLOON ASCENT
AND
PARACHUTE JUMP
By PROF. VAN TASSELL,
The World's most Successful Aeronaut.

A scientific demonstration of the principles of Ballooning and Parachuting.

PROF. VAN TASSELL, on ascending to an altitude of not less than 3,000 feet, will burst his Balloon, descend to earth by means of his patent Parachute, and land within the Enclosure, thus demonstrating his dominion over the very air he breathes.

As an achievement of science this will be one of the grandest sights ever witnessed. On this occasion
THE MAMMOTH BALLOON,
CITY OF LONDON,
Of 100,000 cubic feet capacity, will be used.

PROF. VAN TASSELL has had the honour of performing before the Principal Chiefs of India and the Shah of Persia.

Gates Open at 3 P.M.
Balloon Inflation, 4-15 P.M.
Balloon Ascent, 4-45 P.M.
Don't fail to witness the inflation!!

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3 0 0
Second Seats ..... " 1 0 0
Garden Enclosure 0 4 0
Children Half-price to 1st and 2nd Class only.
Tickets from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and at the GATE

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB
Will Produce an
OPERA BURLESQUE,
Entitled
"ELIZABETH, R."
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY,
17TH, 19TH, & 20TH DECEMBER.
BOOKING OFFICE .....SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES:
Stalls and Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3
Back Seats and Gallery ..... Rs. 1
Overture: 9 P.M.
Children's Matinee Concluding with a
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.
PRICES:
Children and Servants ..... Rs. 1
Adults ..... Rs. 3
Overture: 4 P.M.

THE "KINETOSCOPE,"
EDISON'S LATEST WONDER.

MR. HENRY A. GRAHAME, Electrician, has the pleasure to announce that he will give his
FIRST PUBLIC EXHIBITION,
At No. 65, Esplanade Road, between Ditmar's and Badham, Pile and Co., on
FRIDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY ELGIN graciously permitted a Private Exhibition at Hyderabad, and expressed satisfaction and interest thereat.

ADMISSION: Re. 1.
OPEN EVERY DAY, EXCEPT SUNDAY,
Between 9 A.M. and 9 P.M.

Arrangements made on application for Private Exhibitions and the Sale or Hire of the Machine.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "MUKE MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "MUKE MARU," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to Survey Damages, &c., and no Claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer.

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 3rd December, 1895.

BOVRIL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for BOVRIL, LIMITED, for all India, and are now prepared to supply the Public RETAIL, and appoint Sub-Agents in all Up-country Stations, where not already represented.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
Bombay.

WANTED,

FOR the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, an EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER, one with University Degrees preferred, to TEACH the subjects of the Sixth and Fifth Anglo-Vernacular Standards. Apply with testimonials stating the lowest Salary required.

M. B. COLAH,
Honorary Secretary.

WANTED,

FOR the Alexandra Native Girls' English CLASSES of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, an EUROPEAN LADY TEACHER, of good teaching experience, Matriculated, or one possessing a practical knowledge of the Kindergarten System. Salary, Rs. 25 per month. Apply with testimonials to

M. B. COLAH,
Honorary Secretary.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS,
IN GREAT VARIETIES,
ARTISTIC, AND OF THE
LATEST DESIGN AND NOVELTIES,
FROM
5 DIFFERENT PUBLISHERS,
From Annas 2 to Rs. 8 each.
MORENAS AND COMPANY,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSENE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Refined PETROLEUM or KEROSENE OIL, as the Company may require during the year 1896, estimated at 18,000 Cases.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd December, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the contents of substance limited until the original or properly authenticated copy be produced of the Will of HAJEE ESSA HAJEE FUDLA, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan, deceased.

HAJRABAI, Widow of the said Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant as abovementioned of limited Letters of Administration.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 28th Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 28th Day of November, 1895.

Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Petitioner's Attornies.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India
Rs. 36-8 per dozen, Cash.)
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE
EXPOSITION
AND
INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY
OF
ALL NATIONS,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

FROM MAY 24TH TO OCTOBER 12TH,
1896.

CANADA'S first GREAT EXPOSITION affords a pre-eminently unique opportunity to Manufacturers and Exporters to OPEN TRADE in that direction.

The Empire of India Section is replete with Oriental splendour. The undersigned having been appointed Commissioner-General for India, will be glad to receive Exhibits from the owners of Artistic, Industrial, and Historical objects of interest, such as Arms, Furniture, Costumes, Pictures, Jewellery, &c., for which, if approved, it will provide free transit, ample and appropriate space for exhibiting, also every possible protection, and will guarantee to return the same at the close of the Exposition.

Application for necessary Forms for Exhibit space, privilege or concession, &c., and other information, can be obtained from the undersigned.

H. PRASAD,
Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy's Garden,
Tardeo, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this long-established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar names without authority.

The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—

BOMBAY, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BYCULLA, BELASIS ROAD.
POONA, ARSENAL ROAD.
MAHABLESHWAR.

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD., OF MUNICH.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company, and are prepared to accept Marine Insurance Risks at Current Rates.

GILL & Co.

COMMERCIAL & L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22 1895. Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1896, estimated at 225 Tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,030, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 4th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th November, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT OIL, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1896, estimated at 500 Tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th Nov., 1895.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GOKULDAS KHATAO, ESQ.
SASSOON J. DAVID, ESQ. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, ESQ.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum: 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Orde of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERS
& HARNESS
MAKERS.
EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
HARNESS AND SADDLERY
AND ALL
STABLE REQUISITES.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT 'XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 3,923,000 = " 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. YOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sindar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO.	RANGOON,
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON,
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months ..... 3½ per cent.
6 Months ..... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Americs, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country House, near Cheltenham. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming Healthy, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR

CROFT & Co.	Oporto.
MOET and CHANDON	Epernay.
T. HINE & Co.	Cognac.
GONZALEZ BYASS & Co.	Xerez De La Frontera.
SIMON KINGSCOTE & Co.	London.
THORNE & SONS, Ld	Greenock & London.
GEORGE SIMON & WHELON.	London.
BARKHAUSEN & Co.	Bordeaux.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE	Avize.
TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER BREWERY	Tottenham.
BLACK & GAYFORD	London.
BARNETT & ELICHAGARAY	Cognac.
HOLTHUSEN & Co.	Bordeaux.
JULES GRIMMOND	Cognac.
ARMANDE ERERES	Epernay.
GODESBERGER MINERAL WATER Co.	Germany.
KRONPRINZ BEER BREWERY	Germany.
JOHN BARNETT & SON	London.
CHARLES BOILEAU & FILS.	Epernay.
PEASE, SON & Co.	Leith and Darlington.
DAVID SMITH & Co.	Glasgow.
S. PERRIER & Co.	Bordeaux.

19, PANK STREET, BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs
Rs. 56 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said. St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa. Madrid, Barcelona, Brussels, Geneva, Constantinople, Smyrna, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form or ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—is said by Mrs. S. Swinhoe from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WRECK OF PROW OR CARGO BOAT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Ballard Pier, near the Port Trust Offices, Fort, on account and risk of the concerned:—

The wreck of the prow or cargo boat registered under No. 2395 lately in collision with the s.s. "La Seyne" as she lies on the foreshore near the Ballard Pier, and where she may be seen at any time by intending purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c:—

2 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties.
9 bales grey jaconets.
On account of the concerned—
5 cases white nainsook.
1 case cigars.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction TO MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c. consisting of old screw, augurs, angle iron, ink bottles, guard belts, hand barrows, bolts scrap belting, cans, canvas pipes and belting, crowbars, iron chains, chisels, cotters, clips, coiled iron kegs, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron, brass scrap, copper scrap, machinery duplicate parts, brass tubes boiler, steel scrap, corrugated sheets, leather scrap, old rails, steel tyres, timber teak crap, lorry wheels and axles, zinc sheet pieces, old furniture, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for the removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 4, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 7, Church Gate Street (next door to Messrs. Geyer and Co., Machinery depot), the surplus stock of an European firm, consisting of large cupboards, plate glass show cases, English-made mahogany sideboard with mirror back and marble top, writing pigeon-holes, electric dynamo, medical batteries, electric bells, meat mincing machines, coffee mills, patent nail-drawers, motor fountains, patent copying presses, useful for large offices, boxes of mathematical instruments, despatch boxes, parts for sodawater machines, electric lamps, vulcanizer for making rubber stamps, juice presses, coffee roasters, and a lot of other sundry articles.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, a collection of valuable rare and cut of print books, consisting of architecture in Mysore and Dharwar, Ayeen-e-Akbari, cities of Gupashtra, Burton's Mecca, Medina, Britannica Encyclopædia, Grant Duff's History of Maharatas, Persian, Arabic, English Dictionaries by Richardson, Johnson, Badger, &c, Tours, Travels in Persia, Arabia, and India, &c., National Encyclopædia, Histories and Travels, Anderson's Gulestan and many other Persian books.

Catalogues are ready, and the books will be on view four days before the Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s establishment, the valuable and neat mad-teak and blackwood household furniture by Roberts and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned iron-framed cottage pianoforte by Gerald Adam, oil-paintings, water-colours and engravings, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, strong-built victoria, powerful grey Arab horse, office shigram, choice garden plants, garden tools, water ballast, garden roller, &c., the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq. proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the Sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade, consisting of oil-engines, gas-engines, flour mills, bullock gears, grain crushers, chaff cutters, sewing machines, bicycles and tricycles, fount-ins, safes, electrical goods, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the Sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

On account of the manufacturer—
1 new church harmonium fitted with latest improvement.
1 do. saloon do. do. do.
1 Yacht cutter rigged with sails, ballast, complete, as she now lies at Sewree Bunder.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 4, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIPCHANDLER, MILL, AND RAILWAY STORES.

Under instructions from the liquidators of Messrs. Merwanjee Mody and Co., Ld. (now in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., at No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Framjee, Sons and Co., the remaining stock of the abovenamed Company, consisting of gauge glasses, bolts and nuts, coach screw, galvanized bolts, washers nails, &c., brass and copper tubes, hydraulic pipes, hammers, cast-iron couplings and shaftings, lead pipes, boiler tubes, flat steel, steel spring and hoops, angle, double, and treble blocks, pulleys and chains, candoffs, Bengal weights, valves, card cantop rings, pickaxes, cooking stoves, boiler composition, liquid and powder, disinfecting powder, bone-crushing machine, filling powder, iron plates, rivets, paint, oil, galvanized wire netting, earthenware, pipes, cast-iron sheaves for blocks, enamelled candlesticks, guard and anchorside hanging lamps, washing tubs, coffee parch machine, leather hose, lamps' wicks, brass coupling, corks, buffalo pickers, spindle looms, spring loom, brass thimbles, buckles, copper ruling tapes, chamber pot, spring scale, temples, loom, burner gear, hinges and washer, gin pulleys, shelter valves, canvas hose leather and cotton belting, life buoys, building tube expanders, sizing tester, thermometer, steam gauges, rubber pipe and rings, scale for money, brass hinges, heel yarn comb brass, roller cloth, nail puller, chaff cutter and knives, indicators, scissors, pump, buckets, copper measure, galvanized steel and iron wire, grain crushers, flour mill, iron safe, cotton, manilla, hemp and Bengal rope, bathing tubs, rubber cushion, sheets, knives for leather cleaning, red and white rubber, lubricator glasses, bobbins, kettle, single and double wooden blocks, &c., &c.

The above is now on view,

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong victoria with removable coach box.
1 strong four-seated barouche suitable for a single horse.
1 strong country-bred chestnut mare, 14 hands, good jumper, and fast, has played polo, qui t to ride.
1 Bay Arab horse aged, goes well in harness,

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waterworks Bungalow, Delisle Road, Byculla, behind the Victoria Technical College, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, handsome large size old blue China jars, fancy table ornaments, English oil carpets, two first-rate 28 and 32 magazine rifles by Evans with cartridges, one Snider rifle, a six-chambers revolver and one air pistol, a walnut wood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, a large size American organ by Cornish and Co. with 14 stops, Surveyors' leveling instruments, a microscope magnetic battery, fishing tackle, flake, incandescent hanging and wall gas lamps, a handsome strong English-built buggy with spare wheels, a strong-built victoria with removable

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	120,000	300	all	12 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,450
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	100 / 75	10, p.c.	172
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	620
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	1,000	1,000	35	750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,200	500	500	60	1,525
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	710
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	900
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25×Re15	670 xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	475
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	565
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	630
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hinguzhat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,225 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,060 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	770
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,080	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	258
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Ludlow Jute Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,070
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,125
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	360
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Mill	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,310
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	156½
Monarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,225
Myore S & M Co Ld	4,000	£ 250 / £ 50	£ 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	430
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	740
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,240
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,060
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 20	910
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	205
Spn Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dv Rs 15	290
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	60	500	dvdRs30	800
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	553
Venkatesh Lakhmidas Cotton Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	5.0
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	390
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	300
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I P. Consolidated Stock	—	£103	all	5 p. c.	2,890
B, B & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	593

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Alli (Khansahee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150 xd
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	150
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	200	1,898	1,898	dvdRs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,250
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	84 xd
Fort	150	2,500	500	25×8	4,000
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hinguli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	123
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs10	450xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahandpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	123
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	97½ xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	355
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	15	510
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	132½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sahapasthy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	685
Shed and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	93
Surat City Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	12	200
Volkart	—	1,000	1	9 dvd Rs65	1,135

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	385
Back Bay Bathe	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	134
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,650
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	58
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,060
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	530
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	18	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,300	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	356
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	—
Maroks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	151
Napier Hotel Co	5,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	165
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	104
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	90
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,095
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	117
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-15 Noм.
Old Leaf	"	28-2 "
Fresh, Bar Gold, old	"	27-10 "
Do. do. new	"	27-8
Australia bar Gold	"	27-11
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-10
Sovereigns	"	17-9
Do. Dreamer	"	17-8
Silver 7s	"	96
Do. 1½	"	95-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
St. Mary's School, Prize-distribution.
Sale of Work, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 4 to 7 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Turbo and Muke Maru entered and the steamer Ariel left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Peninsular and Dumra left the dock yesterday.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Appa Saheb, Sirdar of Gwalior, accompanied by sixty followers, arrived here on Monday, from Gwalior, and left on the same day for Sawantwady by a steamer.

A LOCAL STUDENT.—We learn by the last mail that Mr. Anthony P. Dias, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., F.P.G., F.S.G., L. M. (Edin.), the eldest son of Mr. A. C. Dias, residing at Bandora, has successfully obtained the degree of M.D. (Brus.) at the recent examination.

CORRECTION.—Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin writes, in reference to the rape case before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, to say that though he appeared in the beginning, after the first few disagreeable disclosures he withdrew from the case, and consequently was not present at the subsequent hearings.

FIRE.—About 8 o'clock, on Monday evening, some *jowlies* and bamboos, belonging to one Juggonath Jewanji, at Girgaum Road, were found to be on fire, causing a damage to the extent of Rs. 2. The flames were soon extinguished by the neighbours. The outbreak is supposed to be due to careless *bedies* smoking.

HIGH COURT ARRANGEMENTS.—Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee's is the only court sitting on the Original Side from Monday, the 2nd instant. From the same date three courts have been sitting, and will continue to sit till the ensuing Christmas holidays, on the Appellate Side of the court,—the Chief Justice with Mr. Justice Strachey, Mr. Justice Jardine with Mr. Justice Ranade, and Mr. Justice Parsons with Mr. Justice Candy.

THEFT IN A BUILDING.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sloane charged Jamnadas Pranjivandas and Purbhudas Purshotum, two Banias, with theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,603, from the house of Hurjivandas Goverdhandas. The first accused called evidence to establish an *alibi*, while the second pleaded guilty. The matter has already been reported in these columns. The magistrate convicted accused, and sentenced them to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.—Yesterday, Sir John Watson, who is now on special duty in India, in connection with horse-breeding operations, visited the Bombay Veterinary College, in company with Colonel T. Deane, Director, Army Remount Operations, and was conducted through the various laboratories, lecture-rooms, and hospital stables, by Veterinary-Major J. Mills, the Principal. Sir John expressed himself extremely gratified to see that the Government of Bombay maintained such a useful and extensive institution, and promised to re-visit it before returning to England.

A REMARKABLE FEAT.—A European gentleman informs us that, the other evening, about 7 o'clock, he went to Treacher's Byculla establishment, intending to take a tram from there to the Fort. As no car was in sight he walked leisurely on, expecting every minute to be overtaken. However, no car came until he had been walking for an hour and a-quarter, and had reached Messrs. Laidlaw and Whiteway's new premises on Hornby Road. It seems incredible that this should have happened so early in the evening, and in a part of the town where the tram traffic is so great.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March ..... Hail Suebia ..... Ockerman
Selection ..... Olivette ..... Oudran
Valse ..... Frahling's Lieder ..... Gungl
Selection ..... Cloches de Corneville ..... Planquet
Valse ..... Fleurs du Printemps ..... Bausquet
Quadrille ..... Grand Duchess ..... Strauss
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of November last the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 3,012, the number of new admissions 710, and the average daily attendance 100, classified as below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	55	14	22	91
Vanias	77	23	34	137
Brahmins	34	15	28	127
Lohanas	14	5	9	28
Other Castes	216	44	67	327
Total ...	446	101	160	710

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of November last the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 3,479, among whom the number of new admissions was 789, and the average daily attendance, 115·0 classified as below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindu	311	148	287	646
Mussalman	34	30	69	133
Parsi	4	3	12	19
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total...	249	181	368	789

BATHING FATALITY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Sion, touching the death of Gowree, aged thirty, the wife of a fisherman, residing with her sister, Gunga, at that locality. On Monday morning, about 7 o'clock, the deceased went to bathe in a disused quarry hole, which was about a quarter-of-a-mile away from her house. As she did not return home her sister went to the quarry, and seeing a bundle of clothes lying there, she concluded that deceased must have been drowned, and she accordingly made a report to the police, who dragged the quarry hole until 6 p.m., but without any success. About 4 o'clock on the following morning the body rose to the surface of the water, when it was taken out by the police. There were no external marks of violence on the body, except a small cut over the right eye, which must have been caused by the head striking with a stone. All the ornaments, which deceased had been seen wearing, when alive, were safe. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FORTHCOMING BALLOON ASCENT.—Professor Van Tassell, the veteran aeronaut, has just returned to India after a tour through Persia, Russia, Germany, Italy, France, and England. One of his most successful balloon ascents and parachute jumps was made before the Shah of Persia, who showed his appreciation of the Professor's skill by decorating him with the Third Order of the Lion and Sun. The Professor will make a balloon ascent and parachute jump at Government House, Parel, next Saturday, and has published the startling announcement that he will burst his balloon at an elevation of 5,000 feet. His reasons for doing so are first to save the balloon from being blown out to sea, and, secondly, the Professor, finding that the lamentable accident, which led to the death of Lieutenant Mansfield, has so strongly prejudiced many people in Bombay against ballooning and parachuting, has decided to demonstrate by bursting his balloon that Lieutenant Mansfield would not have lost his life had he been prepared for the accidental bursting of his balloon, as all experienced aeronauts take care to be.

THE VICAR OF DADAR.—On Sunday last, the Very Rev. C. F. de Souza, who was lately transferred from the Church of Cavel to the more important one of N. S. de Salvagao, at Dadar, took charge of his new appointment. The Very Rev. gentleman alighted at the entrance of the Church of Salvagao a little after 7-30 in the morning, and was met by the clergy, confraternities and the laity, who had gathered there to receive him. Amongst the former were noticed the Very Rev. Canon Faria, Vicar-General, and the Very Rev. V. M. Tornixa, secretary of the bishopric of Damaun. A procession was then formed, and the Vicar-elect was led into the church, where in a short and eloquent speech the Rev. Tornixa, who appeared as the representative of the prelate of the diocese, the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, recounted the various important services rendered to the diocese in general, and the parish of Cavel in particular, by the Vicar-elect, concluding by reading the decree whereby he was appointed Vicar of Salvagao. Father de Souza then ascended the pulpit, where, having in a short sermon sketched the difficulties of his office, he wound up by expressing the hope that many of his duties might be considerably lightened if he received, as he trusted he would, the assistance and co-operation of his parishioners. Low mass was then said by him, after which Father de Souza went up to his residence, where he received the congratulations of many of the leading members of his new flock. It may be mentioned that on entering the church, the Rev. de Souza wore the robes of a *Desembargador* with the Badge and Cross of the Order of Christ, of which he is a Knight Commander. On the evening of the same day Father de Souza returned to Cavel to hand over charge of his late appointment to his successor, the Rev. J. N. Continho. The usual church ceremonial being gone through, the two Vicars, new and old, adjourned to the residence of the former, followed by a considerable number of the parishioners of Cavel, and friends of the two clergymen. Here, by kind permission of the Rev. Continho, the secretary of the managing committee of the Church of Cavel, after reading the vote of thanks, which that body had recorded at their last meeting to the Rev. de Souza for the very important services he had rendered to the parish, handed over a copy of the same to the Rev. gentleman. He was next presented with an address in which were set forth the services and great benefits which the parish had received at his hands. Fr. de Souza appeared to be very much moved by these tokens of friendship and sympathy, and in an eloquent reply, delivered with considerable feeling, thanked the audience for the many proofs of friendship which he had received at their hands in the last five years that he had lived in their midst. He concluded by saying that it would be impossible for him to forget the uniform kindness and respect which he received as Vicar of Cavel.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 26th November.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 9th October, 1895, reporting that, if more doors were made along the upper stories on the Dock side of the new shed No. 14, Victoria Dock, and K shed, Prince's Dock, they would enable the working of more than one crane from vessels discharging from the Dock into the upper floors of the sheds named; that the doors are at present so far apart that seldom more than one crane can be safely worked, but if they were fitted something like the Z shed, Prince's Dock, this difficulty would be overcome. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 21st November, 1895, estimating the cost of providing ten additional doors at Rs. 1,397 each shed.

Resolution.—Sanctioned, to be met from the Capital Works Budget as follows :—Prince's Dock K shed—from the grant under item 2, section I, Tramways for internal traffic. Victoria Dock shed No. 14 —from the grant for that work under item 1, section I.

Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 9th October, 1895, stating that he has no objection to the Trustees' proposal to open a bonded warehouse in the south end bay of warehouse D instead of in warehouse B; that the terms specified by the Traffic Manager for the use of the pent adjoining the shed for garbling and other operations in connection with drawback goods appear to him suitable, and that, as the appointment of a warehouse for the purpose intended must under the rules be properly notified by the Commissioners of Customs, which cannot be done before the allotted portion of the warehouse D is partitioned off, he may be informed as soon as the alteration is completed. Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 18th November, 1895, reporting that to enclose a bay with a partition consisting of teak-framing covered with corrugated iron sheets 8 feet high and then close hoop-iron trellis work 7 feet 6 inches high will probably cost Rs. 766.

Resolution—Sanctioned, to be met out of the provision for Contingent Works, item 35, page 13, of the Budget. The Collector should be requested to arrange for the publication of the necessary notification.

Read letter from the Executive Health Officer, Municipality, dated 26th October, 1895, inquiring whether the portion of the Chowpatty beach on which a small bazaar or market is held every morning and evening for the sale of fish, fresh and dry, vegetables, etc., is Port Trust land, and, if so, whether the Trustees are prepared to take any action to prohibit the custom of selling fish and other articles of food there, and stating that the question had been before the Municipal Corporation and there has been much complaint about the nuisance from the fish, particularly the dry fish, and the Corporation was of opinion that such steps as were possible should be taken to suppress the nuisance; that, under sect. 410 (2) of the Municipal Act, the landing of fresh fish and immediate sale thereof are not prohibited, and it is not intended to interfere at present with what has been a very long-established custom; that, in the event of the Trustees declining to take any action in the matter, it is presumed that they will have no objection to the Municipality proceeding further if necessary, as repeated warnings have had no effect on the fisher-people and others who come to the beach. Read minutes of the members of the Bunder Committee.

Resolution—The Executive Health Officer should be informed that the foreshore at the place in question is in charge of the Collector.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Letter from the Engineer, No. 3234, dated 21st November, 1895, reporting that he met Mr. Kurrimjee Allibhoy on the 21st instant on the ground and effected the exchange between him and the Trustees of the land at Ghorupdeo.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	Total For week ending 22nd Nov. 1895.	Total for 1st April 1895 ending 22nd Nov. Nov. 1895.	For week ending 22nd Nov. 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 22nd Nov. 1894.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	638	14	626
" out of harbour	14	654	11	639
" transported	14	392	12	437
" attended to	0	40	0	47
" warped	1	64	3	53

SUIT ON AN UNSTAMPED PROMISSORY NOTE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. HORMUSJI DADABHOY, Fourth Judge.)

NANABHOY SADANUND VS. BALKRISHNA DADOBA AND OTHERS.

PLAINTIFF is the executor of the late Purshotum Shree Crushna, and claimed to recover from defendants, who are the legal heirs and representatives of their deceased father, Dadoba Ramchunder, Rs. 40, being the amount of a promissory note, executed by the deceased Dadoba in favour of the deceased Purshotum in August, 1892, and Rs. 40 as interest due thereon.

Mr. Kanga, who appeared for the defendants, urged that the plaintiff could not sue on the note as it was not stamped. He further contended that, although the note purported to bear one anna stamp, it seemed to have been recently affixed while the note itself was more than three years old.

After hearing arguments of pleaders of the respective parties, his Honour, in disposing of the case said that the court could not for a moment accept the argument put forward by the plaintiffs' pleader, that as the plaintiff had paid one anna to the Government Revenue, nobody had a right to complain. His Honour had to see whether the stamp was affixed at the time the document was executed. Both the deceased Purshotum and the witness Sadanund were men of business, and knew where to affix a stamp and how to cancel it. The court could not decide upon Sadanund's evidence, which was not at all reliable. The stamp affixed was so fresh and new that it would be absurd to suppose that it was affixed to the document more than three years ago, especially when the paper, to which it was affixed, had become so very old. The learned judge held that the document was not duly stamped, and as it therefore could not be sued upon, the suit was dismissed.

SECOND B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

THE result of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science was declared, yesterday afternoon, at the University. Out of the total number of twenty-two candidates, the following ten were declared to have passed the test, three in the second class and seven in the pass :—

Second Class.—Haunant Shankar Kulkarni, Framji Mancokji Vachha, and Alice Maud Sorabji.

Pass.—Manabhai Dayabhai Daru, Pestonji Burjorji Doctor, Baba Balkrishna Donde, Vithal Sitaram Ghotge, Dattatraya Bhaskar Nadkarni, Hormasji Jamshedji Unvala, and Bejanji Edulji Vachha.

TENT-PEGGING IN CALCUTTA.

THE Calcutta Light Horse Tent-pegging Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, with a Cup, value Rs. 60, added, has been won this year, after a very close contest, by Qrmr.-Sergt. James Thom, who was recently attached to the Bombay Light Horse, and took part in the Gymkhana mud sports last season. Five competitions are held during the year, four runs at each competition, and the highest aggregate score at any three out of the five competitions wins. The winner, who was able to put in an appearance at the last three competitions only, made a total score of 65 points, securing 10 "takes" and 1 "move" out of a possible 12 "takes." Sergeant Whitby Smith and Corporal Orr tied for second place with 60 points each.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A CURIOUS CASE OF KIDNAPPING AND COMPELLING A GIRL TO MARRY.

IMPERATRIX VS BAI MAHAKOR AND TEN OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal against a decision of Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted Bai Mahakor, woman, accused No. 9, Someshwar Shivram, No. 1, and Aditram Bhogilal, No. 3, the first of abducting a girl, named Pashi, in order to compel her marriage against her will, and the two latter of abetting the offence, and sentenced the first to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, or in default one month's further simple imprisonment, and Nos. 1 and 3 each to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default two months' further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Robertson, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Branson with Mr. Gunpat S. Rao, appeared for the accused.

The Sessions Judge in his judgment said that the questions for decision in the case were—(1) Was the minor Pashi in the lawful guardianship of her sister Reva; (2) was she kidnapped or abducted from that guardianship by any, and which, of the accused; and (3) if so, with what intent was the kidnapping or abducting committed. He found on the evidence that—(1) Pashi was in the lawful guardianship of Reva; (2) Pashi was abducted from that guardianship by accused No. 9, Mahakor, the offence being abetted by accused Nos. 1 and 3, Shomeshwar and Aditram; and (3) Pashi was abducted in order to compel her marriage against her will. The facts of the case are shortly these. Bai Mancha, mother of Pashi, by a will made in her life time, assigned the guardianship of Pashi, and the duty of marrying her to her elder daughter, Reva. The family being divided Reva undertook this responsibility and brought up Pashi since the death of Mancha. On 2nd May last, Pashi then having reached the age of 12, was formally betrothed to one Baker Bhavanishunker of Dakor, and the marriage was to be celebrated on the 5th May following. This was resented by accused No 3, Adit Bhogilal, an agnatic relative of Pashi's, and he resolved under colour of his relationship to prevent the occurrence of the marriage so as to carry out a scheme of his own, whereby Pashi was to be married to the prosperous but elderly accused No 4, Amrat Uttamram, who, in return for the young bride, would by means of his money find a wife for the unmarried Adit. Adit, therefore, with the help of the other accused, his partisans, prepared to give effect to this plan, and as no time was to be lost, they acted at once on the 3rd May, that is, the day following Reva's betrothal of Posni to Bakor. In the evening of that day, a general caste feast was given in Dakor, and to it the girl Poshi went, taking with her the infant child, Jadi, of Reva. She went first to the house of her aunt, the witness Makor (who must be distinguished from the aunt, the accused Mahakor.). Soon after her arrival at witness Makor's, the accused Mahakor came there and asked Poshi to go with her and give her bathing water, as she had oiled her hair. Poshi, suspecting nothing wrong, went away with accused Makor who took her to the house of accused Rakshmani, where Pashi's eyes were opened to the situation by seeing the accused assembled, and the usual accessories of a marriage ceremony present in the house. There was no question of bathing water, and she refused to enter. Thereupon accused Nos Ian 2 seized hold of her, and tried to drag her in, and as she still resisted, accused No. 1 lifted her up and carried her into the house. There the accused, by the threats and promises, attempted to compel her to marry accused Aditram, but Pashi resolutely refused and raised cries for help. Attracted by these cries, three of the outsiders entered the house and released Poshi from the grasp of accused No. 2, Dhaneshwar. Poshi then ran home to Reva, and told her and her husband Lalu what had happened. The Sessions Judge agreeing with the two assessors, found accused Nos. 1, 3 and 9 guilty, and sentenced them each as stated above, and differing from the assessors, found the remaining eight accused not guilty, and ordered their discharge.

After hearing arguments on both sides, Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the judgment of the Court said:—We take the facts as found by the court below with which the assessors concurred. Mr. Branson has argued for the accused Aditram that on the facts found by Mr. Batchelor, the Joint Sessions Judge, he, as distant paternal cousin of the father of the maid Pashi, is the person designated by the Hindu law to give away in marriage, and that Reva's action in using a trick to get possession of her person for that purpose by withdrawing her from the house, protection, and guardianship of her sister Reva to whom, by regi-tered will, the deceased mother of Pashi had enfrusted the guardianship and the duty of getting Pashi married. Therefore, said the learned Counsel, section 366 of the Indian Penal Code does not apply, and the convictions are bad. No case was, however, cited nor any dictum of Hindu Law to justify a removal by foul or fraud of a minor girl under guardianship from that guardianship by the paternal relative for the purpose of getting the marriage performed, at all events and without consultation with the guardian. Reva is separated in family from Aditaram and she manages Pashi's property. It does not appear that the law approves of the paternal relative taking the law into his own hands and getting the marriage performed in spite of the objections of the guardian and without any consideration of the wishes of the minor. The right of paternal relative to select the husband and perform the marriage is not absolute as against the guardian. (See Modhoosoodun vs. Jadub, 3 Cal. W. R. 194.) This is clearly shown in S. Namasevayam vs. Annammal, 4 Madras High Court Reports, 339, as regards the right of the mother as guardian. The right to dispose of the girl in marriage does not necessarily belong to the person who has the right of guardianship. (Maranee Ram vs. Mutsamal Soobh, 7 Cal W. R. 323). So the latter right may, as often happens in regard to the persons and properties of female infants belong at Hindu Law to a woman. (See Mayne's H. L. 5 Edition, Section 81,192.) The distinction was recognized in Shridar vs. Hiralal, I. L. R. 12 Bom, 180, where the District Court refused to remove the girl from the custody of the persons who had brought her up, but postponed the change of custody to that of the paternal uncle until one month before a day to be fixed for her marriage to a bridegroom already selected by the paternal uncle and previously approved by the court. The judgment of the High Court shows that many circumstances must be considered before a Court will either change the custody or give its approval to a particular person as a husband. The validity of the claim of Aditram to the position of adviser may also require consideration. (See Dr. Jolly's Tagore L. L. 1883, p. 72.) The paternal relative has no right to hurry on the marriage in order to avoid any order that the Court might on application of the guardian make. Again, the right of the paternal relative is not absolute as against the minor. The powers conferred on relatives by the Hindu law are, like the "patria potestas" of Rome, to be used not atrociously but benignly. They are meant as concerns marriage for the good of the minor, not the profit, of the relation. This guardianship thus differs greatly from our old wardship in chivalry, described by Coke on Lit. L 2, C 4, Section 107, which Hargrave in his note 70 thereto stigmatises as repugnant to the voice of nature. But even there the minor heir was protected against disparagement, one form of which was propter vitium corporis, which Coke explains to include deformities (infirmities such as consumption, and "impotency to have children in respect either of age past children, or so tender years as there is too great disparity, or for natural disability or impediment, or such like." Among the Hindoos marriage is a religious duty, a sacrament. As its great and primary object is the procuring of male issue, physical capacity is an essential requisite so long as mere selection of a bridegroom is concerned." (Mayne's H. L. Section 86.) (See also Jumoona vs. Bamasoondarai, L. R. 3. I. A. 78.) There are many other kinds of disparagements which would be guarded against by father or mother; and it is shown by S. Namasevayam vs. Annammai that the duty placed on the remoter kinsman is to be performed in a paternal way "to ensure the making of a suitable provision for the betrothal of daughters before reaching the age of puberty," and that the express provision made by the law for the choice of a husband by a girl in case of neglect on the part of her relatives of their duty to betroth her for three years from the time she became marriageable (Manu. Ch. IX, Pl. 90-91), shows that the duty does not amount to an enforceable legal obligation. The paternal relative must, therefore, have regard to equity and not act iniquitously. He may claim an injunction against a guardian of the person, who is improperly hurrying on a marriage. (In re Kashi Chunder Sen I. L. R. 8, Cal., 266.) But the same principles of equity would apply in restraint of himself. We hold, therefore, that he cannot by mere volition make a lawful guardianship of the person a nullity. On this view of the law the facts found amount to a kidnapping from lawful guardianship as defined in section 361: also to an abduction as defined in section 362. It is argued, however, that the acts done are not criminal, being within the exception to section 361 of good faith, and taken out of section 366 by the doctrine that Aditram is a person whose consent to the marriage is tantamount to that of Pashi herself at Hindu law. The four reported authorities show that the Penal Code was held to apply when a mother removed a minor girl from the father's custody and gave her in marriage. In re Prankrishna I. L. R. 8 Cal, 969, that the object of the Code is to protect children as well as guardians. Emp. vs. Pemantie, Ibid 971; and that section 361 applies to a father who takes a Hindu wife, aged fifteen, from the husband's custody. In the matter of the petition of Dhuronidhur Ghose I. L. R. 17 Cal., 238, Section 105 of the Indian Evidence Act throws on the accused the burden of proving the exception of good faith. A mistake of law does not make an exception under section 79 of the Indian Penal Code, even when the due care and attention of Section 52 is proved. We find no evidence of good faith at all. The accused were so eager to prevent the marriages with Reva's

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.

THE more critical state of the political situation in Europe with regard to Turkey indicated by press Telegrams received this morning was probably the cause of the drop in the English Funds wired by Reuter last evening, say, of 7-16 per cent. in Consols at 106 5-8; but French Rentes, on the other hand, advanced ¼ per cent. to 101½; with Paris Exchange on London two centimes lower, at fcs. 25·20½. Indian Sterling Loan was quoted at 117¼ *ex.-div.* 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower at £59 13-16. The price of Bar Silver receded 1-16d. to 30 5-8d. per oz; and in New York, the metal was 1-8 cent. cheaper, at 67 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89 dollars. The market rates of discount on short London and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put down 1-8 per cent., making the rate one per cent. all round. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 5-8d. The rate of Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was 6d. lower, at 11s. per ton. Yellow Metal declined 1-16 to 4½.

The London periodical Skin Sales commenced yesterday with the Goat Skin Sales, Madras prime Skins having been firm of fall prices; but commont 1 to 1½d. per lb. lower, 1,010,000 Goat Skins, and 990,000 Ship Skins are put forward at these sales.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4 5-8d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 4 31-64d. for December deliveries, and 4 29-64d. for April-May. In East Indian Cotton, all goods of Broach, Dhollera and Oomrawuttee and Bengals, and Hinguughat, were 1-16d. per lb. lower, Egyptians 'Fair' Brown remained at 5½d. per lb. The market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 22,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 8 9-16 cents per lb.; and March Futures were quoted at 8·34 cents, which was the last quotation for February. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 38,000 bales, and the total arrivals since the beginning of the new season compare as follows with those in the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Monday's Receipts.....	38,000	74,000	66,000
Two days' do.	76,000	122,000	114,000
Since 1st Sept., 1894 ...	2,503,000	3,800,000	3,066,000

There has again been only a small business doing in Cotton to-day in our local market, and prices have again declined Re. 1 per candy, all round the feeling, however, having been steady. Exporters have bought 200 ready new Wurda, at Rs. 219; and 100 bales each of Khangaum, at Rs. 217; Akola, at Rs. 216½; and Julgaum, at Rs. 207; and they have contracted for 200 Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 241, while the Mills have taken only 100 each of Karanja at Rs. 220; and Julgaum at Rs. 207; the total business summing up only 900 bales.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets to-day, with only a limited export business passing; but prices in both are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	18,252 bales.
Wheat	8,181 cwts.
Linseed	2,225 "
Gingellyseed.....	14,306 "
Poppyseed.....	1,523 "
Castorseed	5,743 "
Rice	3,555 "

FREIGHTS remain quiet in tone; and the tendency in prices for future loading is rather lower.

MONEY.—As we anticipated when reviewing the Presidency Banks' Weekly Return last evening, an advance has been made in the Banks' rates, say, of one per cent., making the minimum stand at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, at 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, the latter, apparently, being scarce in the early part of the day, and 1s. 1 13-16d. was practicable, and was done for a short time. Rentes then came out, and rates being also quoted firm from Calcutta, our quotations also hardened to 1s. 1¾d. for Telegraphic and Demand; and 3 months' sight Mercantile Bills also came out at 1s. 1 27-32d. to a moderate extent, the market being steady to firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 1¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 1¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Credits 3 Do. ...1s. 1 27-32d. to 7-8d.	"
Francs 3 Do. ...1·46	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone; but prices have not shown much movement, the opening quotations of 105¼ for Money and 105 for Account having been nearly maintained, the cash price only having receded 1-16 per cent. to 105 7-16.

SHARES have been very quiet to-day, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 12½ in Manockjee Petit Mill shares, of Rs. 10, in Lukhmidas; and a decline of Rs. 10, in Star of India. In miscellaneous share, Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 75 lower.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd December, 1895.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	3	2	18 p.m.	...	18
Suez.....	3	3	0 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 3rd December, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	35	...	2
" Karachi	..	14	..	4
" Madras	...	47	..	4

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th November 1895 on 1,673·34 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	2,31,000	4,000	3,68,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	138	2	220
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	24,65,480	36,77,666	1,10,283	62,53,429
Total for 18 weeks...	25,98,480	39,08,666	1,14,283	66,21,429
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,58,231	3,22,720	7,180	4,88,131
Per mile of Ry do.	95	193	4	292
Total to corresponding date do.	25,82,280	46,89,301	99,929	73,71,210

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,20,131
Decrease to date ..... " 7,49,781

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th November, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,000	16,900	30	18,930
Or per mile of Railway	17	147	....	164
For previous 19 weeks of half-year..	51,695	1,61,067	1,059	2,16,821
Total for 20 weeks...	53,695	1,80,967	1,089	2,35,751
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,493	20,376	33	23,901
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	177	.....	207
Total to corresponding date do.	21,574	57,371	401	79,349

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 4,971
Dittо to date ..... " 1,56,402

THE SHIP THAT FOUND HERSELF.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

The First Part of this new story will appear in our issue of FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARAKIE—November 23, at 11, Radha Bazar Lane, Calcutta the wife of Aaron E Arakie, of a daughter.
COVENTRY—November 26, at Dulsing Sarai, Tirhoot, the wife of Bernard Coventry, of a daughter.
DODS—November 25, at Umballa, the wife of Captain W S Dods, 1st Norfolk Regiment, of a son.
MACRAE—November 26, at Calicut, the wife of A W Macrae of a daughter.
MALLITTE—November 24, at Meerut, the wife of G E Mallitte, of a son.

DEATH.

MASON—November 23, at Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta of typhoid fever, Fred S Mason, of Bramhall, Cheshire, aged 26 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1895.

ONE of the most pleasing features of the banquet to Mr. Bhownaggree, M.P., over which Lord Harris presided last month, was that it was something more than a mere party demonstration. Adherents of the Congress attended to do honour to one who is an unsparing critic of the political attitude assumed by that organisation, while distinguished ex-administrators in India, bound down by no party ties, joined both with well known Home Rulers and Unionists in expressing by their presence or by letters of apology for unavoidable absence their best wishes for the success of the member for Bethnal Green in the position in which he has succeeded Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as the one man of Indian birth in the great Council of the realm. The gathering was indeed an illustration of Sir William Hunter's remark that "all right-minded Englishmen regard India as the client not of one political party or another, but of the entire British nation." The cheers which greeted Sir William's expression of a hope that the time was not far distant when Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji would again occupy the position of a Member of Parliament that he was the first native of India to win, bore testimony to the strength of the conviction that the cause of India is an Imperial and not a party one. But while this broad and generous spirit characterised the speeches made at the banquet, a marked under-current of conservatism—using that word in a non-party sense—was observable, its keynote being struck in the remark made by Sir William Hunter that Mr. Bhownaggree stood before them "as the true representative of that spirit of Conservative progress which animates the vast majority of the princes and peoples of India." The guest of the evening was rather too severe on political opponents, seeing that the occasion was a neutral one, but he made some amends for so doing by expressing the assurance that whatever might be the political party of his hosts they were all agreed that the best service they could individually and collectively render to India was to fix fast and fix tight "the British helm, which a benign Providence has attached to that vast barque which not so long ago was tossing on the waves of an ever-changing destiny, at the caprice of every adventurous pirate or that of the gang of its divided crew." The dangers to India are nowadays of an altogether different character, and Lord Harris was quite right in saying that foremost amongst these dangers is the lack of knowledge of India which characterises the great majority of Englishmen. The guests at St. Andrew's dinner, on Saturday, were reminded of John Bright's saying that the first thing an English statesman ordinarily does on being selected as Viceroy of India is to go to the nearest book of reference in the hope of forming some elementary acquaintance with the subject. This was John Bright's way of accentuating the undoubted fact that the great bulk of the English people have either no knowledge of India or possess that little knowledge which is a dangerous thing, when, as in this instance, the administration of the Empire is amenable to the verdict of a distant and uninformed electorate. There is good reason to believe that we shall be unpleasantly reminded of this fact when Parliament reassembles, for vigorous attempts are to be made to carry into effect the verdict of the Lancashire constituencies regarding an Indian matter in which they are interested. Sir William Hunter must have had the anti-cotton duties agitation in his mind when he hinted at "the conflict of mercantile interests which might at any time arise between India's manufacturing classes and the corresponding classes at home." The luminous writer, who has done more perhaps than any living man to place within reach of the home public reliable information regarding the Indian Empire, spoke with full knowledge of both sides of the question when he said that what India most requires under these circumstances is a mediator, and named Mr. Bhownaggree as best fitted for that position. We have no doubt that when the proper time arrives Mr. Bhownaggree will well and truly perform the task thus informally assigned to him and devolving upon him as the only Indian member of the Legislature. It is one, moreover, for which he is peculiarly qualified by his own personal qualities and his sympathy with the conserving tendencies of the great majority of his countrymen. Lord Harris pointed out that Mr. Bhownaggree cannot claim to be member for India, since Bombay is only a part of the Empire, but until the day comes to which our late Governor looks forward when men from other Provinces are returned to the House of Commons, Mr. Bhownaggree will be looked upon as the recognised Parliamentary exponent of native opinion.

TRAVELLERS by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are so familiar with Kalyan Junction, that possibly a reference to the papers relating to the revision settlement of the Kalyan taluka will be read with more interest than usually attaches to such records. The zilla is one of those favoured districts which possess excellent means of communication by river, rail, and road. There are in the taluka—which is 244 square miles in extent—nine railway stations: three between Thana and Kalyan, two beyond Kalyan on the Nasik line, three on the Poona line, and the principal station at the town from which the taluka takes its name. It seems, however, that while the railway is extensively used by the inhabitants for making short journeys, it is not utilised as largely as might reasonably be expected for merchandise. At a time when the traffic returns of the G. I. P. are declining to an appalling extent, it behoves the railway authorities to remove all ground for Colonel Godfrey's complaint "that they have not given much attention to local traffic and have not troubled to give facilities for export to the people of the district." No doubt, the local traffic of Kalyan is comparatively insignificant, but many a mickle makes a muckle, and if the company desires a return of the prosperity of former days it cannot afford to despise even the smallest sources of revenue. In Kalyan, as in several other districts, the roadside stations are attended by a ring of labourers who claim the right of loading and unloading grain. Consequently it does not profit the exporter to use the railway, which is not in direct communication with his village and also is not in connection with a jetty at Kalyan, where a second fee is levied for loading and unloading. The cultivators invariably assign this porterage as a reason why they do not use the railway. As the small growers are unable to guarantee a full waggon load, only the large exporters use the line, and the ordinary cultivators have either to dispose of their grain to local dealers at a loss, or else to send it to Kalyan by road. The stipulation that a full waggon load must be guaranteed by the exporter is in marked contrast to the facilities now being afforded by the home railway companies for the carriage and sale of small quantities of farm produce, the latest instance of which is the adoption by the Great Eastern Railway Company of what is known as the box system for the rapid despatch to the London markets of the produce of small holdings. In his report on the survey of Kalyan Colonel Godfrey carries his complaints against the G. I. P. still further, and insinuates that a particular road has been neglected "with the idea that the difficulties of carriage by road would force the grain traffic to the railway." We cannot believe that the bad state of the road is due to paltry considerations of this kind, but with regard to the other portion of the case against the Company there seems good ground for believing that if the railway authorities took the trouble to fully investigate the matter, they might soon remedy the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. Surely preventative measures can be taken against the *hamali* system of which the ryots complain. From the company's own point of view there is all the more reason to do so, seeing that the taluka is not dependent on the railway as it possesses good water communications, principally at Kalyan creek, from whence boats carry produce to Bhewndi, Bassein, Thana, and in large quantities to Bombay. Besides the made roads there are many cart tracks connecting the central and southern villages with the northern river ports of the taluka, so that it is only a matter of cartage to place these villages as well as the northern and western hamlets in easy communication with Bombay. In other respects the district enjoys many advantages, and its revenue history is one indicative of prosperity. The rainfall is always regular, and cultivation is therefore fairly certain. No great pressure has been required for the collection of revenue; and the area of unoccupied arable land has decreased from 23,505 acres to 1,879 acres, during the currency of the original settlement. The price of rice—the staple product of the taluka—has advanced in the same period by more than thirty-seven per cent. The conditions are indeed closely akin to those of Panwell, and the new assessments have been fixed at the same rate as those which were officially sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the latter taluka. Numerous petitions against the enhancements have been received and have been duly considered by Government, with the result that the original proposals of the survey authorities have been modified in some respects. The total increase in the assessment is Rs. 61,040 or 44·8 per cent., inclusive of the revenue from a good quantity of land not cultivated at the original settlement and now assessed for the first time. Under the circumstances the enhancements sanctioned by Government do not seem at all excessive.

WE are inclined to doubt the accuracy of the statement that the visit of King Leopold of Belgium to England is in any way connected with the Stokes incident. The King of the Belgians has frequently visited England; indeed, is one of the most frequent of royal visitors, and the Stokes incident is a matter which does not call for royal interference. It is practically admitted that Major Lothaire acted irregularly and impetuously in ordering the execution of Mr. Stokes. The Independent Congo State has paid the sum of six thousand pounds as indemnity, and Mr. Stokes' property which was confiscated has been restored to his relatives. This does not restore the unfortunate man to life, but it demonstrates the anxiety of the Congo Free State to make all possible reparation for the wrongful act of one of its servants. So far as the interests of the relatives are concerned all that could be done has been done. But public opinion in England demands that the matter shall not be allowed to end there. It demands that severe punishment shall be visited upon the author of the wrong in order to teach him to respect the country to which Mr. Stokes belonged, in order to provide against any recurrence of such incidents and to teach officers of the Congo State and other countries interested in Central Africa that a British subject may not be roughly handled, much less murdered with impunity. This briefly is the view taken by practically the entire English press. If, writes the *Times*, "we had to complain merely of an irregularity of formal procedure, as the announcement seems to suggest, the payment of a handsome indemnity to the family of the unfortunate victim might perhaps have been regarded as sufficient. But we have to complain of something much more serious. In so far as a *prima facie* case has been established against Major Lothaire, the crime for which he should be tried is not neglect of judicial formalities, but murder, or at least culpable homicide. And it must be remembered that we no longer live in those primitive times when murder and culpable homicide could be atoned for by blood-money. Public opinion in England will insist on Major Lothaire being tried by a competent and impartial tribunal with all the necessary guarantees which publicity alone can afford." It has been stated that this is to be done, and the King of the Belgians is not the sovereign who would wish to gloss over an affair of the kind, much less would he make a trip across the Channel to endeavour to influence public opinion. King Leopold well knows that public opinion in England is usually well directed, and that what it demands a sovereign can generally grant with the utmost safety. We do not for a moment doubt that full justice will be done, and Major Lothaire dealt with according to his merits.

THE scene at the Kerry election meeting, for which Mr. Timothy Healy was primarily responsible, has led to his expulsion from the Executive National League of Great Britain and of the Irish National Federation. There were, it seems, many indictments against Mr. Healy in the charges preferred by his colleagues. Chief of these was that at Omagh he asserted that some of his party had been guilty of selling Irish seats to English Radicals; whilst at the Convention to select a candidate to contest South Kerry he saw fit to bring forward a gentleman in opposition to the nominee of the Irish National Federation. Apart from these things it seems there had been causes of English feuds and bickerings, till at last the whole thing has come to a climax. Mr. Healy was the other day expelled from the Irish National League of Great Britain by Mr. McCarthy, at the instance of Mr. T. P. O'Connor. Then the scene of action was removed to Dublin with the object of removing Mr. Healy and other members of Parliament from the Executive of the Irish National Federation, and also in order to consider his position in connection with the Parliamentary party. It is stated that, while Mr. Healy and his friends were in a minority on the Council of the Irish National Federation, they were in a majority on the Executive. The action of the Council, therefore, as carried out makes Mr. Healy powerless to make his influence felt on the Executive. The avowed intention of the meeting of the Parliamentary party was to "deal with the Kerry election," and it was quite understood that its real object was to obtain the passing of a resolution expelling Mr. Healy and one or more of his Parliamentary followers from the party. Though no resolution of the party can deprive Mr. Healy of any of his sympathisers of the right to sit in Parliament for the constituencies for which they were returned, his countrymen marked their extreme disapproval of his conduct. As the result of the meeting it was announced that a resolution had been passed that in consequence of the conduct of Messrs. T. M. Healy, Arthur O'Connor, Dr. Fox, William Murphy, and Joseph Mooney, in openly defying the decision of the Nationalist Convention in South Kerry at the late election, and thereby leading to dissension which, if tolerated, must inevitably end in the ruin of the Irish party and of their organisation, they be removed from the Executive of this organisation, and Messrs. Murphy and Mooney also removed from the position of treasurers of it. There are differences of opinion as to whether this will have a good effect in Irish politics, it being feared that these endless squabbles will render a reunion of the National party more difficult than ever and render more remote all hope of obtaining Home Rule for Ireland.

THE Bank of Bombay has raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to five per centum. per annum.

THE steamer Clan Graham, which is reported by Reuter to have run ashore on Cosmoledo was running between Calcutta and M home ports. Her gross tonnage is 2, 1,878, and she was built at London

THE dates of arrival and departu transport Victoria on the si ward and homeward voyages been altered as follows:—

6th Voyage	Arrive Bombay,	21st	
Do.	Leave do.	30th	
10th Do.	Arrive do.	18th	Feb
Do.	Leave do.	25th	do.

WE hear that the G. I. P. Railway Seena b in the Sholapur District, is to be ready by J 1896. It is to be this time made of iron and to have 6 spans of 80 feet instead of 12 of 40 in order to give more water way and to lessen resistance to water, &c. People are sceptical of such a heavy work being ready by June, but we think Mr. Wendon can be depended on, when he says he will have it ready by then. They had to get a special party of military sappers from Poona to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.

The Reichstag was opened to-day. The Emperor William, in his speech from the Throne, said that the foreign relations of Germany continue to be friendly.

The efforts of Germany, Russia, and France to avert further complications arising from the war between China and Japan had been successful, thanks to the judicious moderation shown by Japan. The result, his Majesty said, would contribute to preserve and enlarge the field of peaceful labour for Germany's industry and trade.

The situation arising from the deplorable events in Turkey had occupied the serious attention of Germany, who, faithful to her alliances and the principles of German policy, is ever ready to co-operate with the Powers whose interests require them to work in the cause of peace. The united resolution of the Powers to respect treaties and support the Sultan's Government in establishing an ordered state of things, justifies the hope that their efforts will not want success.

THE S. S. CLAN GRAHAM ASHORE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

A telegram received from Zanzibar states that the s. s. Clan Graham ran ashore on Cosmoledo Island, but is seemingly undamaged.

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

The United States Congress met, to-day, when Mr. Reed, Republican, was elected Speaker by an increased majority.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Dec. 3.

President Cleveland, in his message to Congress, states that Great Britain had not yet replied to the American Note of July last, protesting against the enlargement of British Guiana contrary to the rights and will of Venezuela.

Referring to Armenia he hopes that prompt and effective action of the Powers will not be delayed.

The President then goes on to say that the country is financially ill, and will require heroic treatment. He deprecates free coinage under the guise of bimetallism.

In conclusion, he urges the necessity of maintaining neutrality in the Cuban Question.

H. E. THE VICEROY IN TRICHINOPOLY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Dec. 2.

The Viceroy made a comprehensive reply to the addresses presented by the Municipality and [illegible] of the District. He thanked the [illegible]ind words in which they had spoken [illegible]s and his own visit to their city. [illegible]ddresses read presented features [illegible]ot fail to impress him and Lady [illegible]ad reminded him of the ancient glo[illegible], which had seen many vicissitudes [illegible]on, but maintained its importance as [illegible]ipal centres in life in Southern India. [illegible]anced their claims to prominence in [illegible]terature before any Englishman had [illegible] them, and in terms of some cordiality they had named the great Englishman, whose residence amongst them was held in honourable remembrance. They had associated themselves with those deeds of arms, which made his name and the British name famous in the south of India. They had recorded their pleasure when they had in visit the Prince of Wales, son of the Queen-Empress, to whose rule people in India owed countless blessings. His Excellency could not appeal to them in the name of the ancient Chota Dynasty, nor quote to them Tamil poets. He could not come there, as Clive had come, with laurels and victory over his brow, but he did come as a representative of the Queen-Empress, and he owed his welcome to the fact that they had recognised in the rule of her Majesty justice and peace, and from the expressions of confidence he had from the hands of the great communities, he was encouraged to persevere in the task entrusted to him as governor of this land. Replying to the Municipal address, Lord Elgin thanked the Municipality for the address they presented. Speaking of local Self-Government, his Excellency said that, having to look to the welfare of a large concourse of people visiting their place, they had imposed on them very serious duties connected with local Self-Government. Lord Elgin confessed he looked with some jealousy on too great a stress being laid on the privileges without corresponding stress being laid on the duties of local Self-Government, and his Excellency thought he did them no injustice in saying that to some extent, at any rate, those duties still remained to be performed. Lord Elgin ventured to say for Lord Ripon that in the institution of local Self-Government he had looked chiefly not to the granting of privileges, but to bringing to the hands of those who were best acquainted with the wants of duty of seeing that those wants were supplied. His Excellency trusted they would use their resources, though they might be limited, for the benefit of the community, a plant that has derived more of its strength from the fibre, which was within itself, than from any adventitious force. He finally wished the Municipality and the public continued prosperity.

Several of those present were then introduced to his Excellency, who then drove to the Collector's house, where a Levee will be held to-night.

Dec. 3.

The Viceroy, accompanied by the Hon'ble Miss Elizabeth Bruce and Staff, and the Collector, ascended the famous Rock, and admired the beautiful scenery below. The party then had a fine drive to the Island of Srirangam, where the temple jewels were inspected.

This evening the Collector, Mr. James Andrew, will give a garden party in honour of the Viceroy. Illuminations of Teppakulam and the Rock will be witnessed to-night.

The Viceregal party leave at 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning, for Madura by a special train.

CAPTURE OF GUNS FROM THE KACHINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

The latest returns show that over eleven hundred guns have now been captured from the Kachins. Major Kerry has been publicly thanked for his able and efficient services.

CONVERSION OF BURMA INTO A LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

The question of converting Burma into a Lieutenant-Governorship will, in all probability, be taken into consideration during the coming Session.

AN APPEAL REJECTED.

RANGOON, Dec. 3.

To-day, an appeal was made to the Recorder on behalf of Mr. Lawson, barrister-at-law, Akyab, who was sentenced to pay Rs. 150, or suffer fifteen days' imprisonment, for violently assaulting Mr. Lambert, solicitor, in the Akyab Court, but the Recorder refused to interfere.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 3.

A nice little meeting was held, to-day, on the race-course. His Excellency Sir George White, and Generals Nairne and Blundell were present.

1st Race.—"Hurdle Race"—Rs. 49. For Arab and c b galloways 14 hands and under, that have not won a race on the flat or over hurdles of the advertised value of Rs. 99 or over. 14 hands to carry 12 stone. W. for I. Allowances: c b's allowed 10lbs. Penalties: Winners of any flat or hurdle race of the advertised value of Rs. 49 or over—once 4lbs, twice or oftener 7lbs. extra. Distance: 1 mile, 5 flights.

Mr Leith's gr ob p Wagtail, 11st 2lb, Owner	1
Mr T H O'Brien's ch ch m Tempete, 10st, Mr C T Mathew	2
Mr Bolleau's ch a p Firefly, 11st 8lb, Owner	3
Mr Hoskyn's b ob p Borderer, 10st 2lb, Mr Kidd	0
Mr Gordon Hill's ch a p Rosslyn, 10st 13lb, Owner	0

Won by a length.

2nd Race.—"Pashan Plate"—Rs. 49. For Arab and c b ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race of the advertised value of Rs. 49 or over. 13-2 to carry 11st W. for I. Distance: ½ mile.

Capt Raynes' b ch m Sabina, Major Mercer	1
Mr Leith's ch a p Little Bird, 10st 2lb, Mr Lane	2
Mr Taylor's ch barb g Spec, 10st 2lb, Owner	3
Mr Hoskyn's b a p Chance, 10st 11lb, Owner	0
Major Mercer's ch ktwr m Murmur	0
Mr Macaulay's b ch p Lukshmi, 9st 11lb, Mr Greig	0

Won easily.

3rd Race.—"Galloway Selling Race."—Rs. 49. For Arab and c b galloways, 13-3, and other classes 13-2 and under. Above heights, if entered, to be sold for Rs. 800 to carry 12st. 5lbs. to be deducted for every Rs. 100 below that price. Distance: ¼ mile.

Capt Lecky's b a p Pebble, 12st, Major Mercer	1
Mr T H O'Brien's ch ch m Tempete, 10st 3lb, Mr C T Mathew	2
Mr Hoskyn's ch a p Nawab, 10st 13lb, Owner	3
Mr Kidd's ch ch p Tommy, 9st 12lb, Owner	0
Mr F M Westropp's a p Blue Ribbon, 11st 9lb, Owner	0

Won by a length. On coming to the weighing room Colonel Tidy fell, but was not hurt much.

4th Race.—"Horse Handicap"—Rs. 49. For all Arab and c b horses. Distance furlongs.

Capt Knight's b a h Talib, 11st Colonel Tidy	1
Mr Lloyd's b a h King, 11st, Mr Lock	2
Major Blomfield's ch ch g Sacre Tonnere, 11st 4lb, Owner	3
Capt Bond's ch a h Robert the Devil, 11st, Owner	0
Col Seppings' ch a h Red Robin, 10st	0
Maj Sir H Johnson's b a h Common, 10st, Mr Hall	0

Won by half a-length.

5th Race.—"Kharakwasla Cup"—Rs. 49. For all Arab and c b galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race of the advertised value of Rs. 49 or over. 13-3 to carry 11st 4lbs. W. for I. Distance: 5 furlongs.

Major Mercer's dun ktwr m Mimosa, Owner	1
Mr Leith's ch a p Little Bird, 9st 8lb, Mr Lane	2
Mr Hoskyn's ch a p Nawab, 11st 1lb, Owner	3
Mr Gordon Hall's ch a p Rosslyn, 11st 1lb, Owner	0
Major Blomfield's ch a g Goldcrest, 11st 1lb, Owner	0
Mr Hunter's ch a gal Seringapatam, 11st 4lb, Owner	0
Mr Fernyhough's gr a p Greyfriar, 11st 4lb, Owner	0

Won by a length and a-half.

AN ENGINE-DRIVER SENTENCED.

RANGOON, Dec. 3.

To-day, Driver Vancullum, who is described in the magistrate's judgment as Transvaal Boer, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment for forging certificates of discharge.

THE BURMA-SIAM TELEGRAPH.

The head of the Siamese Public Works Department has left Bangkok for Tavoy, to enquire into, the constant telegraphic interruptions between Burma and Siam, and make arrangements for improving the maintenance of the line.

FIELD-DAY AT POONA.

POONA, Dec. 3.

The troops in Poona and Kirkee had a field-day this morning, before his Excellency Sir George White, the Commander-in-Chief in India.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 2.

At the Choti Congress at Islampur, under the presidency of Rao Saheb Limaye, the subjects proposed for the National Congress were discussed, and delegates were elected. The permanency of the Choti Congress was resolved upon. The attendance numbered five thousand.

AMRAOTI, Dec. 1.

A public meeting of people of the Amraoti District, and the general committee of the Berar Sarvajanik Sabha, for the election of delegates to the Poona Congress, was held this evening, Mr. Pandurang Govind presided at both meetings. Mr. Vishnu Hari Karandikar, Assistant Secretary to the Sabha, after explaining the object of both the meetings, said that the differences in Poona were all settled. Fifty-four and twenty-four delegates were elected by Amraoti District and the Berar Sarvajanik Sabha, repectively.

NASIK, Dec. 2.

A public meeting was held, yesterday, Mr. Ganesh Shastree Lele presiding. One hundred and twenty-three delegates, both for the City and the Mofussil, were elected for the Eleventh Indian National Congress, to be held in Poona.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Nubia, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Dec. 2

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Dec. 3.

The mail steamers Paramatta, from Aden, Mirzapore, from China, and Pekin, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	106 5-8
3 per cent. Rente	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 13-16
Bar Silver	30 5-8

THE MILITARY REVOLT IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

GOA, Dec. 1.

Mr. C. F. Henrique, the Administrator of Bardez, and son-in-law of the Viscount of Bardez, has been officially called to Pangim, and orders have been given him to present himself everyday at the General Secretariat. Dr. Costa Alvares, late member of the Medical Board of Health, has been sent to Sanguem, an insignificant station, as a Health Officer. Mr. Estolano Initerio de Souza, of Parra, ex-president of the Municipal Corporation of Bardez, and one of the partisans of the Viscount of Bardez, has been arrested and detained. It is not known on what charge he has been accused. From private reports it appears that some individuals at Satary have been killed on the pretext of belonging to the Rane's family. An accident to the wife of Mr. Mira Godinho, Administrator of Pernem, and sister of Captain Gomes da Costa, has been reported. While cleaning a revolver, not knowing that it was loaded, she put the muzzle of the revolver to her left leg, and pulled the trigger, sending a bullet right through the leg. The exchange of the *Official Boletim* with the Anglo-Portuguese newspapers in Bombay has now been stopped. The people are to remain in ignorance even of official victories in obedience to the press law. Mr. J. Gabriel de Figueredo, Secretary to the Municipal Corporation of Bardez, was accused of spiriting away the electoral register of voters during the last election of Mr. C. R. da Costa. He appealed against the charge to the Supreme Tribunal in Lisbon, which has decided in his favour.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

While the political situation in Turkey continues to be anything but re-assuring, the financial position would seem to be improving. According to a Reuter's telegram from Constantinople gold arrivals continue on a scale altogether unprecedented in Constantinople. It is estimated that by the end of the week nearly £1,500,000 will have arrived by different routes. About £100,000 has been withdrawn from Egypt, and about £200,000 from Vienna. The run on the Ottoman Bank has completely ceased, and public confidence appears to be restored. It may be noted that in Paris and London not only has the selling of Turkish securities and Ottoman Bank shares ceased, but repurchases have been made the last day or two by those who, during the height of the repression, sold speculatively. Ottoman Bank shares have rallied about 1½ from the lowest, while Turkish Group II., which experienced the heaviest decline, falling in a fortnight from 40 to 29, has recovered to 33. The upward movement in prices of Stock Exchange securities made further progress yesterday, and a much more cheerful view is held with regard to the position not only in London but on the Continent as well. A satisfactory feature the past day or two has been the comparative absence of sinister rumours. Of course, the recovery of tone is largely accountable for this. It is known that numerous individuals and firms have been and are in difficulties as the result of inability of clients to pay up their differences, and some half-a-dozen announcements of declaration of default are expected to-day, but the fears and apprehensions of important suspensions have quite disappeared. Paris is evidently recovering confidence, and in this direction it may be noted that there was a much better tendency in the market for Turkish stocks and Ottoman Bank shares yesterday than for some while past. Berlin and Vienna, however, still report considerable depression, particularly the latter centre, but these markets will no doubt soon respond to the improvement in London and Paris.

At a quarterly meeting of the Board of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, approval was given to the action of the India China and Colonial Committee in addressing a letter to Government asking that its influence should be used in favour of effecting a reduction in the present rates levied by telegraph companies, for messages between Great Britain and India and the Far East. The same committee had also given its attention to the question of securing, if possible, some remedy for the practice of pirating English trade marks in Japan. It was pointed out that the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Japan of July, 1894, contained the following provision:—"The Japanese Government undertakes before the cessation of British consular jurisdiction in Japan to join the the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and Copyright." In view of the uncertain and undoubtedly distant date of operation of this clause, the committee had caused a letter to be addressed to the Foreign Office calling attention to this clause, and asking whether it were possible under the existing laws of Japan, or existing agreements with that country, to protect the property of English subjects in trade marks against fraudulent imitation in Japan. This action was approved. Another question affecting the East was raised by a communication from the Leeds Chamber of Commerce requesting the Board to forward a representation to the Government in favour of the Burmah-Siam-China Railway from Moulmein to Szumao, and of an Imperial guarantee of interest on the amount expended in its construction. After full consideration of this scheme, which has long received the attention of the Chamber, as well as of the proposed railway from Mandalay to a point near the Kunlong Ferry on the Sclween river, the Board resolved that, for various weighty reasons, the latter offered much more favourable prospects of establishing early railway communication with Western China, and that a letter urging its immediate construction should be addressed to the Secretary of State for India. The Board also gave its consideration to the question of import duties in French Indo-China. British productions when shipped directly from this country to Indo-China are subject to duty under the French minimum tariff, but when transhipped at Singapore they are treated as if they were the productions of a British colony, and are thus charged with duty under the general or maximum tariff. In 1893 the Manchester Chamber invited the attention of the Foreign Office to this differential treatment, and suggested that the French authorities might see their way to remove it in cases where certificates of origin or other satisfactory evidence could be produced of goods shipped from the entrepot of Singapore to Indo-China being of British origin. In reply to inquiries made in Paris, her Majesty's representative was informed that merchandise of undoubtedly British origin could not be admitted under the minimum tariff, unless imported directly from the United Kingdom. A letter from the Singapore Chamber of Commerce was now laid before the Board suggesting that the question should be reopened, on the ground that in documents accompanying the French tariff of 1892 the Governmont is empowered to apply the minumum tariff to goods of British origin without regard to the fact that they may have been transhipped at the port of a British colony. The letter was referred to the Correspondence Committee.

The Board of Trade returns for October show that the increase in the import and exports of Great Britain has now been continuous for four successive months. As regards the imports, the increase of £1,185,783 for October has wiped out the net decrease for the first nine months of the year, and has left the total for the ten months nearly half a million ahead of the amount for the corresponding period of 1894. But the October increase is more than covered by the increase of £1,257,937 shown under the head of foreign manufactured articles alone, an increase which is largely accounted for by the imports of foreign fabrics of silk and wool. On the other hand, the value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise shows a decrease for the month of £371,234. There have been noteworthy decreases in the imports of dutiable articles and raw materials for sundry industries. Raw materials for the textile industries show an aggregate increase, due to increases in the quantities and values of the hemp, jute, silk, and wool imported, which have more than counterbalanced decreases in the quantity and value of the raw cotton imported. On the whole, therefore, it may be said that the expansion in the declared value of imports testifies to the continuance of increased activity in those particular branches of trade which have been benefited by the expansion in the export trade to the United States, rather than to a general revival of industrial and commercial prosperity in this country. Turning to the exports, the increase in declared value during October has been £1,680,870, which has brought up the total increase for the expired portion of the year to nearly £7,000,000. With the exception of raw materials and chemicals, an increase for the past month is shown in each class. The largest increase has been in the aggregate value of the yarns and textile fabrics exported. But the value of our exports of cotton yarns alone to all quarters is very slightly larger than for October last year, and this addition is far more than counterbalanced by a decrease of upwards of a quarter of a million in the aggregate value of our exports of cotton piece goods to all quarters. Moreover, it is probable that this decrease—which, it must be remembered, has occurred in spite of the higher cost of the raw material—does not adequately represent the depression in this branch of trade at the moment; for there is no doubt that considerable contracts for shipments of cotton goods were made about August last which are only now in process of completion. A continued contraction in the exports to India is again a conspicuous feature. The position as regards the cotton trade would have appeared even worse than it does had it not been for a further considerable increase in the shipments to China and a continuance of the remarkable expansion in those to Argentina. As already indicated in our remarks on the imports, it is again to a large expansion of the shipments of woollen and worsted fabrics to the United States, with an expansion in the shipments of woollen and worsted yarn to Germany, that the apparent improvement in the textile industries of the country is almost solely due. Miscellaneous articles, manufactured and partly manufactured, show the next largest increase, and this is rivalled by the increase in the declared value of the machinery and millwork exported, which is very largely due to increased export of textile machinery. In spite of an increase in the quantity of coal exported, the declared value shows a decrease of £118,856 for the month and of £1,650,376 for the ten months. It appears, therefore, that, notwithstanding the gross increase on both sides of the foreign trade account of the country, the details are still far from satisfactory.

It is understood that the indemnity securing the evacuation of the Liao-Tung Peninsula will be handed over by the representative of the Chinese Government to the Japanese agent at the Bank of England on Saturday next. The amount is thirty million taels, or approximately five millions sterling. After the transference of this money there will therefore stand to the credit of the Japanese Government in the Bank of England upwards of thirteen millions sterling. As no further loan has been issued by the Chinese Government, it is gathered that this supplementary indemnity is to be paid out of the balance of the proceeds of the War Indemnity Loan of nearly sixteen millions raised recently in Paris and lodged in the Bank of England. This interesting operation will make no difference to the market. None of the other Japanese money has yet been distributed, and if the whole thirteen millions were to leave the country the market would still have an ample supply to come and go upon. It is not expected, however, that this will be the case.

The best informed people in America state that the cotton crop is very small, and that cotton is cheap at anywhere from 8 to 8¼ cents; that every mill in the world will run on full time on the basis of either of these prices, and that, sooner or later, higher quotations must be reached. It is true that just now, when the receipts at the ports and the interior towns are comparatively liberal, under the stimulus of remunerative prices, it may be a matter of some difficulty to force prices at once to the figures which many of the bulls believe will ultimately be reached. It is no doubt a very different thing to bull cotton later in the season, when the bulk of the crop has been marketed, from what it is to bull the market now, when the ports are getting receipts of 250,000 bales a week, and the interior towns something over 200,000 bales a week. But those who have been issuing short crop estimates adhere to their bullish figures, and in particular, Neill Bros reiterate their estimate of 6,800,000 bales. Leading firms in the states estimate it at 6,750,000 bales, and some of the figures go as low as 6,500,000. But accepting estimates of 6,750,000 to 7,000,000 bales as approximately correct, and conceding that about 3,000,000 bales were carried over by the world from the last crops, it is maintained that higher prices must be the logical outcome. The consumption in America, which last year was approximately 2,800,000 bales, is expected this year to reach 3,200,000 bales, while the consumption in Europe, it is believed, will be of proportions not hitherto seen in the history of the trade. General business in the United State is prosperous, wages have been materially increased within the last six months, and the working people have more money to spend. Indeed, the American people as a whole have a far greater buying capacity than a year ago, and it is natural to suppose that the cotton trade will get some of the benefits of it. For a time Europe may hold aloof, owing to the recent break in prices, hoping to get cotton on a still cheaper basis; but if the short crop estimates are anywhere near correct, and there is no reason to doubt that they are substantially correct, Europe must sooner or later realise the situation, and purchase the actual cotton with greater avidity that at any time for months past. American mills are now buying more freely, the dry goods trade is more active than for some time past, the atmosphere in the speculative world is clearing, and the feeling is more hopeful.

No one who has observed at all carefully the course of prices in the leading commercial markets during last month will be surprised to find that Mr. Sauerbeck's index number for commodities for October shows an arrest of the upward movement which had been in progress since March. The figure is 63·3, against 63·5 in September. How these numbers compare with those of previous months of this year and with the averages of 1893 and 1894 may be seen in the following table:—

	Index number.		Index number.
Year 1893	63·0	June	62·4
Year 1894	62·9	July, 1895	62·8
January, 1895	60·0	August	63·3
February	60·0	September	63·5
March	60·2	October	63·3
April	61·7		

The several changes in the prices of raw manufacturing materials last month were slight, and, on the whole, this class of commodities show no alteration. There was, however, a little lowering in the aggregate index numbers of the various food products, notwithstanding some rise in that for wheat and it is to the influence of this element in the final result that the slight decline of ·2 is due. On the other hand, the October index number for silver is somewhat higher, being 51, against 50·2 in September, 50·1 in August, and 49·7 in July. Since the beginning of this year the general tendency of the index numbers both of the other commodities and of silver has been upward, although the movement has, of course, not been uniform either in extent or in time.

A recent issue of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* contained a letter from a Calcutta correspondent in which he says:—"England's trade with India, and especially with Calcutta, decreases steadily. The last financial years again show a great reduction. Immediately after England come the United States, followed by Germany (in the extent of their exports). The trade of this last-mentioned country has almost doubled itself during the year. The principal reasons assigned are that freights from Germany to India are cheaper (since the institution of the Hamburg and Bremen regular line of steamers all the other companies have been obliged to reduce their rates), the lower wages of the German workpeople, their better tecnical as well as general education, and especially the avoidance of the big strikes and disputes between employers and employed which threaten to become fatal to English industry. Moreover, the German firms are considered to be specially punctual in their deliveries and to adhere to their contracts, preferring to suffer loss rather than not fulfil their engagements. Special importance is also given to the much-abused Merchandise Marks Acts, under which every German article must be stamped 'Made in Germany.' This measure has had the very opposite effect to that which was originally intended. It has caused all foreign, and especially German, products to become known throughout India, and the English Government has contributed more towards the advancement of foreign trade than would have been secured through years of costly enterprise."

Interesting results are presented in the report of Colonel Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labour, dealing with the strikes and lock-outs of the period from 1881 to July, 1894. It is shown that during these years there were 14,930 strikes and lock-outs which lasted a day or more. The number of workmen involved was 3,714,406, and the number of establishments affected, 69,167. The loss in wages from strikes is given as 163,807,866 dols., and from lock-outs as 26,685,516 dols., while the loss of employers is estimated as 82,590,386 dols. in strikes and 12,235,451 dols. in lock-outs. The loss in wages does not include 5,262,000 dols. paid out by labour organisations in aid to strikers. In about 45 per cent. of the establishments the strikes were entirely successful, and in 12 per cent. the success was partial. The greatest number of labour controversies occurred in New York; Illinois second on the list, and Pennsylvania third. As for the industries affected, the list is headed by the building trades, and then these follow in the order given: coal and coke, tobacco, clothing, food preparations, metal, transportations, &c. Women constituted only 8·78 per cent. of the *employes* involved.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

December 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Persian gunboat Perse-Polis, Capt. T. Sterzel, sailed, yesterday evening, for the Persian Gulf.

Her Majesty's steamer Lapwing, under the Command of Lieut.-Commander R. H. Story, sailed, yesterday, for Trincomalee.

No fewer than 430 candidates will appear at the ensuing examination at Allahabad for admission as vakils, pleaders, and mukhtiars.

The demarcation of the eastern boundary of Burma is proceeding, but it is a very slow and complicated affair, as so many divergent interests have to be consulted and satisfied.

"General" Booth of "Salvation Army" fame is expected to visit India early next year, and is announced to deliver a lecture at Lucknow on his now somewhat notable "Social Problem."

At the annual general meeting of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce the Chairman, Mr. MacGregor, referred to the necessity for an alteration in the law of arbitration with reference to mercantile contracts. The law as it now stands, he said, seems difficult of interpretation for some of the judges in Bombay read it differently from the leading legal lights in Calcutta, and it is by no means desirable to allow such a state of affairs to continue, more especially as the Calcutta interpretation is all in favour of the dishonest trader.

A curious case came a few days ago before the District Magistrate, Rangoon. A number of Native merchants were accused of defrauding the railway by securing, in collusion with the booking clerks, carriage of goods at rates much below the tariff, by means of false declarations as to weight. In some instances, it is said, goods weighing several tons were paid freight on hundredweights only. It is believed by the railway authorities that a widespread conspiracy has been in existence in Mandalay and Rangoon to defraud the railway.

The mechanism of a bird's wing is described by Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace in the *Saturday Review*. He says that it is impossible to imitate it, hence the failure of all flying machines. "Let any one take a quill feather from the wing of a fowl, a duck, or any other bird, and consider its combination of strength, lightness, elasticity, smoothness, and impermeability to air. Then let him endeavour to find out how this combination of qualities is produced, examining with the microscope the details of the web and of the various parts of which it is composed, so fragile and weak individually yet so closely combined by means of delicate teeth and hooks as to form a compact texture perfectly adapted to its special use, and he will be convinced that we have here one of the most marvellous of all the marvellous products of Nature, and one which it is hopeless to attempt to imitate. No less beautiful and inimitable is the arrangement of the separate feathers in the wing, so delicately adjusted as to form an impermeable concave and highly elastic surface during the down and upward movement, so as to allow the air to pass freely between the feathers; while the wing itself is capable of motion in varying directions, and when not in use at once folds up into the smallest space and serves as a protection to some of the most vital parts of the organism."

Senor Zeballos, formerly Minister to the United States from Argentina, did not speak English very fluently. "I make often many meestake when I speak Americano," said he. "I make a bad blunder the last time I am received at the White House. A beautiful ladee tell me something which happen in your Civil War. She says she see it. Now, I think to myself I will be polite and make the senora a grand compliment. 'It is impossible that you see it, madam,' I say. 'You must have been born many, many years before the war.' All the time," concluded Zeballos, "I mean after the war. But I make a meestake. I say 'before.' No, the ladee was not pleased. She felt much contempt."

An old shipmate tells a correspondent of the *Westminster* the following story:—"On board a sloop on the Mediterranean station, a young female bear one day made her appearance, together with a kind note from a friend of mine who had captured it during a recent bear hunt. Amongst the sportsmen who attended the hunt was the late Admiral Hobart Pasha. Young Miss Bruin usually behaved in a most exemplary manner, but one day when we were on the Coast of Asia Minor, and part of the crew had gone ashore on duty, their allowance of daily grog had been placed in a small breaker (cask) on the quarter-deck to await their return. When no one was looking our young bear sniffed the grog, and, pulling out the bung, tilted a portion of the breaker's alcoholic contents down her throat. The effect was astonishing. She flew up and down and across the deck quite mad with drink! Those on deck had to jump into the rigging out of the way of her savage charges. She ended the bout by lying down on her back, biting, kicking, and scratching; and it was some time before a lasso was thrown over her head, and she was tied up until sober. When we were lying at Port Said a large P. and O. steamer was moored head and stern close behind us. It was an intensely hot afternoon, and our bear was, as usual, swimming round the ship. When she passed astern, she looked round at the P. and O. ship, and, seeing no signs of life on board, thought, as we supposed, that it was a good opportunity to see what sort of craft the liner was. So, instead of passing round our ship, she swam alongside the other, and clambering up the accommodation ladder, had a look round. The only object visible was the P. and O. doctor, lying full length on a Chinese wicker chair. The bear crept up quietly to the sleeping doctor, and placed her nose and then her back under the chair, gave one hoist, and capsized the doctor, chair and all. Suddenly waking up and rubbing his eyes, and giving a good swear, the doctor saw the beast, and, picking himself up, ran like a nigger along the deck, the bear after him. However, he managed to reach his cabin door, and slammed and locked it. Meanwhile our chief boatswain's mate had got into our dinghy, hurried on board, collared the bear, and brought her back smiling."

Moved thereto by the Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding, the *Spectator* discourses on the possible uses of millionaires, American or otherwise. We have always (it says) rather extenuated the great offence of being a billionaire; first, because we cannot believe that the Eighth Commandment ceases to operate when its subject requires many figures to represent it; and, secondly, because we honestly believe that an individual wielding the immense power embodied in a fortune of, say, twenty millions sterling, might do more for civilisation than any council or committee ever would. He need not be fettered by the love of distribution such a council or committee is sure to betray; his taste need not be deteriorated by the vulgarity inherent in every crowd; and above all he need not be afraid of bold or even rash experiments. Nor have we lost hope even yet, though we are bound to say the millionaires disappoint us. They have not only not displayed the philanthropic spirit in any adequate way—for which we can conceive reasons, one at least being the way in which philanthropy is preached to them in season and out of season—but they have not displayed the Medicean tendency, the tendency, that is, to mount higher in the world on a pedestal of art, perfected by their wealth and their originality. They have done next to nothing for architecture—most permanent and widening of all the arts—or for literature, or for landscape-making, perhaps the one art of which wealth is essential, and in which the men of the future may do unsuspected things. The founders of Babylon perceived, with a glance which suggests genius, the triumphs in that way which their command of labour enabled them to achieve, and had they possessed London, would have created within it lofty "paradises" as well as flat parks, a glorious lake as well as a Thames Embankment. That, the creation of lakes as the Kings of Ceylon and Southern India created them, would be a work well worthy the expenditure, for ten years, of the mightiest of billionaires. We have little hope that the plutocrats of to-day, especially those of America, will do much for art—give us a church, for example, that will last two thousand years, like the Mezquita of Cordova, and make all the seventy generations of those around it more reverential—but they may do something for science.

THE COVETED CITY.

Under this apposite designation the Special Commissioner of the *Chronicle* describes Constantinople, which is now the centre of so many hopes and fears. He writes:—

If you approach Constantinople over the blue Sea of Marmora it is splendid—while you are still at a distance. If you come by rail you traverse a mile of miserable purlieus. The grand old sea-wall lies in ruins; scores of the Turkish houses have fallen in with decay; ragged hawkers are selling squalid food; mangy dogs are sneaking about; the train rattles down the street, and nobody pays any attention to it. At the station your passport is scrutinised, your profession inquired, your luggage ransacked, and you struggle through a crowd of yelling porters to a two-horse "fiacre." After my first glimpse of Constantinople, I would have described its composition as follows:—Take of Naples one part, of any provincial Italian town one part; of a Parisian suburb one part, and of Peking two parts, and bray them all together in a mortar. This would have given the filth, the impossible streets, the cheap Continental buildings, the deafening noise, the jostling crowds, the sickening smells, and the deep blue waters around. But as your eyes open more and more the wonder of the city grows upon you; a lifetime would hardly enable you to conceive its unity in multiplicity; a dozen volumes would not contain an account of it.

NATURE AND THE DELUGE

must have heaped the hills and scooped the seas at this meeting-place of Europe and Asia, to form the finest site for a city that should sway both. Among many cities I have never seen one that could vie for a moment with this living palimpsest—Greek overlaid with Turk. The Bosphorus is at its foot, and the Golden Horn cuts it in two. On its left side is Galata, the merchants' quarter, and higher up, Pera, where the foreign residents crowd together under the shadows of their ample Embassies. On the right side is Stamboul, ending in the point of land bearing the Seraglio, palace of many Sultans, till later ones dared not live so near the convenient edge of the water, or perhaps could not sleep for the smell of old blood. There, too, are the ruined barracks, dark archways for the most part, their destruction completed by last year's earthquake. Scattered over the hillside of Stamboul are the mosques, each a compact group of square buttress-like buildings supporting a central dome, with its minarets rising like needles. Largest, of course, and most interesting is Santa Sophia, though others are more beautiful. In its walls are embedded and still unobliterated crosses; on the floor of its gallery the tombstone of the Doge Dandolo, whom it first blinded and who afterwards captured it; over its once high altar the outlines of a colossal mosaic portrait of the Virgin can still be distinctly traced; on a porphyry column is the mark of the fingers of Sultan Mohammed Fatih, "the Conqueror," who dipped his hand in the blood running over pavement, and pressed it upon the stone; on the column opposite is the slash of his sword—I would believe anything in Saint Sophia; on the matting-covered floor half a dozen Mollahs are each instructing his semi-circle of Softa students, stretched at full length and neglecting his strident commentaries on the Koran before him to frown venomously at the "giaours passing by. In Stamboul, too, is

THE SUBLIME PORTE

a rambling, yellow-washed building, something between a barracks and a county-court, more of a rabbit-warren than the interior of our own Admiralty. Just inside the door stand two sentries on two square blocks of wood a foot high. They look ridiculous in their immobility of toy soldiers. Round the corner of the first passage is the dark little room of the private secretary of the Grand Vizier. Hither comes the foreign-born dragoman of the British Embassy to make many salaams, and with all courteous intentions arrange for you an audience with the Grand Vizier. But here sits the aforesaid secretary, who smiles as he makes an appointment with you to see the great man, and smiles more when you come again, the appointment not having been kept; and smiles still more when you thank him and leave, as he reflects what an angry fool you will look when you return yet again at the hour fixed, to find that the Grand Vizier has never been near, and that the smiling Secretary himself has fixed for your visit a time just half an hour after he himself leaves for the day. And the dragoman with the good intentions will inquire if you enjoyed your interview, and wonder, amid deprecating gestures, what you can possibly mean by your sarcastic remarks about the contempt with which he, you, his letter of introduction, and the Ambassador's wish are alike treaded in Stamboul. For all this, also, is in Stamboul, though you do not know it the first time you descend the ridge which slopes to the Horn and finishes in a fringe of caiques and pack-donkeys and picturesque water-bandits, and cross to Galata over the long bridge of jumping planks and clanging rails—the "new" bridge which differs so little from the "old" one.

To say how

MANY DOGS

there are in sight in the street here at one time would be to challenge the wildest incredulity.

Gate, dyed with blood and laden with spoil, from conquests east and west. The ground around must be deep in bones, you feel, when you remember the last of the two-and-twenty sieges of Constantinople that raged there for so long, before the first Turk swarmed over, and stood alive in sight of the Coveted City. The moat must have run crimson to the Sea of Marmora and stunk with floating dead before they planted their worn and unwilling levies in the front and with the unvanquished Janissaries in the rear, pricked and lashed on these hapless souls with iron whip and sword to take off the edge of the last desperate defence. Tradition still clings, ivy-like, round these scarred and colossal memorials of Europe's most vital past. Near the sea end there was a tower with a little postern door. On the night of the final attack under Mohammed the Conqueror this door had been left open, and fifty Turkish warriors found it, crept silently through, and attacked the fast-yielding Greeks in flank. Then there grew up a legend that the city would never fall until the infidels returned to conquer it through the same door. When the victorious Russians encamped a few miles away, at San Stefano, in 1877, the Turks pulled down the wall and the postern door at this point, in order to make the legend impossible of fulfilment. As we joined down at the bit of the Byzantine road, expecting the springs of the carriage to give way at every moment, and drove through Stamboul back to the bridge and my caique, I came to the conclusion that to spend a day opposite the Seven Towers, reading Gibbon's chapter on the conquest of Constantinople, would be one of the greatest pleasures at once imaginable and achievable.

THE DAY OF REST.

Every Friday—the Moslem Sunday, of course—those moribund sea-monsters that comprise the Turkish navy, lying moored stem and stern, unmoved for a dozen years, impotent as turtles on their backs, within the Golden Horn, fly the Crescent and the Star. The marines put on their whitest trousers, and perhaps they give a burnish to their arms; a wild sort of march, well played, sounds from near the Turkish Admiralty, and the band and troops come striding up the hill. Everybody in the city, except our own military attache who, I am told, generally deprives this brilliant ceremony of his presence and the uniform of his Queen, is going to the Selamlik, the Sultan's drive from his palace to his Mosque, a distance of about 200 yards. You pass several regiments of cavalry and infantry, winding up the long hill to Yildiz Kiosk, and by the time you are received, in a small pavilion opposite the Mosque and just outside the palace gates, by a glittering aide-de-camp, the wide-curving road is filling with troops. The Mosque is in front of you, and the Palace gates to the left. Hardly have you swallowed your cup of coffee before the bands of more approaching regiments are heard. They are all fine fellows, and they advance with the queer pointed parade-step taught them by their German instructors. Particularly noticeable are the Zouaves, their green scarves knoted round the fez with a dexterity a Paris milliner might sigh to imitate. Soon upwards of 5,000 troops are in position. Men are picking up stones upon the road; others are hurrying up carts filled with sand, spreading it, and sweeping, like lacqueys in a circus, wherever a horse has set his hoofs. Presently a magnificent young man, with a strong facial resemblance to an Italian tenor, and in a uniform of dazzling detail, steps from a carriage before which runs a servant dressed like the same test Park "tiger," salutes, smiling superbly, and disappears within the palace, while a distinct hint of patchouli fills the air. This is the son of Osman Pasha, and the dandy of Constantinople. Opposite me in ostens ible command of the marines, is a stoutish young officer, with a face as white as snow and nervous eyes. He is the son of Abdul Aziz, and if you were the son of the last actual Sultan of Turkey, kept under strict watch and ward in the palace of his successor, you would be as white and as nervous as he.

THE SULTAN GOES TO PRAYER.

Now nobody is in sight but the troops; every stick and stone is gone from the road; the last sweep of the brush in the sand has obliterated the last hoof-print; the hurrying water-carrier has given to a soldier the last cupful from his dripping skin; the last officer has had his boots dusted with the handkerchief of the nearest private; and the last diplomat has hastened to his post of vantage. Followed by a servant carrying a small Gladstone bag, his clothing for the Mosque, his Excellency Yever Agha, Chief Eunuch, an enormous, bloated and unspeakably repulsive figure, passes down the hill, leaning on his stick and glancing arrogantly to right and left. Ten comes several carriages filled with the Sultanas and ladies of the harem. One has her yashmak dropped—needless to say she is pretty. Then a gorgeous procession of aides-de-camp and the foreigners in the Turkish service—one wonders what they think of themselves as items in the weekly farce. Then the Sultan's body-guard, as fine a hundred men as I have ever seen. Lastly, a dozen little nanikins, in varying uniforms, with pretty white faces and merry black eyes,—a few of the Sultan's sons. Suddenly, when the tension and perfection of the scene have become almost unbearable, the high falsetto of the "Imam" rings out from the minaret, calling to prayer, and as the long-drawn syllables," Allah illaha ill' Allah," die away, a burst of music from Yildiz announces the coming of the Shadow of God, the troops spring to the salute, and from all their throats goes up a sudden fierce hoarse shout, and then another. A carriage drawn by two big bay horses, and driven by a black coachman in scarlet and gold, turs into view. It is a high barouche, and within it sits his Majesty Abdul Hamid II., faced by Osman Pasha. Yellow and drawn and anxious is the face of the Sultan, as he stoops brokenly within the plainest military over coat. His left hand is on the hilt of his sword, and his right touches breast, lip, and forehead in frequent salute. Not a smile, not the relaxation of a line of that inscrutable visage, as he slowly passes. Behind him come five led horses, his private Arabian thorough-breds, saddle and bridled and clothed, in case he should desire to mount one on his return. For a moment he stands at the top of the carpeted steps. Then he disappears to his conscience and his prayers. The pageant waits patiently outside, but one onlooker wonders whether the praying Padishah ever says to himself, like another uneasy monarch:—

My words fly up, my thoughts remain below;
Words without thoughts never to Heaven go.

After a while most of the troops march off in silence, a low, hooded phaeton, drawn by a pair of immense white Arabs, is brought, and after half an hour the Sultan drives himself back, with a crowd of panting officials and lacqueys running by his side. Then Enin Bey, the Master of the Ceremonies, brings you his Majesty's compliments, and the strange scene—the strangest of all the strange scenes of the Coveted City—is over.

CALCUTTA LIGHT HORSE.

WHILE society with a big "S" was enjoying its frivolous self last Saturday, watching refractory ponies runing furiously down steep places into tanks, "ingenious youth" jumping fences and falling over them as well, and otherwise indulging in the sins of the world and at the same time wearying the flesh, our brave trained bands of Calcutta Town were disporting themselvhs with the imagery of war, "with breaches, ambuscados," German made blades, and drums. In other words, the horse, foot, dragoons and artillery were out having a field day. As usual there was much martial prowess exhibited and it is undoubted that so long as the Calcutta volunteers continue the world will not lack Wellingtons. One small incident of the great battle will almost bear repetition. It appears that to aid the operations a squadron of the Calcutta Light Horse were out, and details were attached to each of the opposing armies for the purpose of scouting—but perhaps we had better tell the story as it was told to us by the sergeant of regulars in charge of one of the reconnoitring parties.

"We come to two roads, you see, one branching to the left and the other to the right, so seeing as we was right where we supposed the enemy's pickets would be, I sent a scout out down each road. The first of them come back and said he'ad seen a large body of the enemy and that they 'ad fired on him. Tother bloke come back and said the same; so I says we must 'ave 'em out of 'ere, so we charged, down the road and come upon a lot of fellers 'idin' be'ind trees about twenty of 'em. I says 'Now if you aint out of 'ere in 'arf a minute I'll bring my guns long and blow you to rights! Strite I'. I then cut back and up came the Navals and unlimbered, but just as they was going to open fire this'ere picket up and said as they was some of our own crowd 'as'ad lost their way. Strike me, 'ere they was right in the enemy's country a tryin' for to shoot their own cavalry scouts. Why if old Barney Magee of the old 17th 'ad 'em"—but here the poor sergeant grew blasphemously reminiscent!—"Indian Planters Gazette."

On Thursday afternoon a large and influential deputation of gentlemen connected with the West India Committee waited upon Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at the Colonial Office, the main object being to impress the Colonial Secretary with the desirability of influencing Her Majesty's Government to act in concert with other Powers with the object of removing the sugar bounties. The deputation was introduced by Mr. W. F. Lawrence, M. P., who pointed out that the interests of the West India merchants in this country were seriously affected by the unsatisfactory condition of the sugar industry, and the deputation appealed to Mr. Chamberlain to exert his influence with a view to a removal of the existing grievances.—The Hon. W. K. Chandler, Sir G. C. Pile, Mr. Neville Lubbock, Mr. S. Parker, and other gentlemen also spoke at considerable length, and Mr Chamberlain, in reply, promised that the matters complained of should have his serious attention, and that to the best of his ability he would endeavour to comply with the wishes expressed by the deputation.

THE GOA DISTURBANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much reliance cannot be placed in the recent news about the sudden subsidence of the revolt, and it is just possible that a high colouring is given to the fact by the Government. It is a matter of doubt that the Ranes would give in so easily, and even if they did they would be a constant source of annoyance and menace to the country. Naturally these people are gifted with a highly irrascible temperament, and their only object is vengeance against the Portuguese for acts of barbarity and cruelty perpetrated by the latter on their forefathers in times gone by. Instead of trying to lwin this race over by persuasion and good government the Portuguese harrass them by levying heavy taxes which they find hard to bear, as their only sources of living are agriculture and a nomadic life. What the Portuguese ought to do in order to ensure tranquility and peace is to encourage industry and trade by removing prohibitory enforcements and opening up the country generally. Taxes such as "Decima Industrial" (ten per cent. on industrial receipts), which has no limit in its application, as it includes fruit trees, such as mangoes, jacks, etc., the products of which are not intended for sale, and "Decima de juros" (ten per cent. on interest), ought to be removed, and the high Customs tariff must be revised and in a degree remitted. How, then, will it be asked, is the Government to pay its way? By reducing the salaries of the highly-paid officials, the doing away with of sinecure appointments and other sources of unnecessary expenditure. Justice is so tardy and dealt out with such a partial hand that capitalists are chary in embarking on enterprises necessitating a big outlay. Legal processes await decision for years together, and all expenses in, say, a civil suit, for recovery of money, amount to more than the value of the plaint. In the case of one Pacheco, a native of the district of Salsette, who had filed a petition with the authorities for being granted a military Majority (himself being then a Captain) on the ground of seniority, the post was conferred upon him last year by the Government in Lisbon, about five years after the man's death. It is rumoured that the Goans are to be deprived of the benefits of higher education, and with a view to this Government have closed the Medical School and the Lyceum (High School). Such conduct is quite worthy of the acts of a Nero, and it is disgraceful to see a nation, which calls itself European, stooping so low. The Portuguese are only accelerating their departure from India's sunny shores. Portuguese higher education does not much benefit a Goan, as he has to eke out a living in a foreign land, and the only result that can accrue from such an arbitrary and cowardly action will be to widen the gulf of sympathy more and more, that existed between the rulers and the ruled. The introduction of the Arms Act will only increase robbers and thieves. There are absolutely no police arrangements in the villages; life and property is unsafe; and yet a despotic Government passes an enactment that will only tend to increase lawlessness. Everything is possible with the Portuguese—a nation which the other principalities in Europe ought to be ashamed to own as a sister, and ostracise in the same manner as Turkey. Portugal is advancing on the road to ruin faster than her enemies could wish. The expenses the Government will have to incur in putting down the present disturbance, if everything is calm, before 1895 passes away, cannot be estimated at anything less than between twenty-five to thirty lakhs; and, besides this, the Lisbon Government is sure to permanently station a detachment of European troops in Goa. This is another load which the Goans will be required to carry, and how they will bear themselves through the ordeal is a matter which the future alone can determine.—Yours, &c.,

A GOAN.

COLWAD VILLAGERS AND THE BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are glad to see that the Municipal authorities of Bandora have taken in hand the works of laying water pipes through this village up to Bandora Hill. Will not the authorities, therefore, condescend to place a water tap, free of charge, in this village? It is very touching to see the poor resorting to tank (Supail) water, which is polluted by dhobies, washing clothes of their owners in this tank. Nay, they have even placed flat stones on the edges of this tank, and have placed strong claims on this tank. To convince the authorities of this averment, I shall thank the members if they will only take a look at this tank at 2 p.m. on any week day. Moreover, great scarcity of water prevails in the months of March, April, and May, and in these months the poor are forced to consume this polluted water.

In the event of a fire breaking out in this village, the villagers will be left at the mercy of the conflagration. We have also a recent instance of fire in Danda to lay before the authorities, laying down six houses within a few hours. As these works are progressing we trust the authorities, or at least a member, will take up this subject, thereby making some provision for placing a water tap, free of charge, in the heart of this village, for which they or he will have the good wishes of the villagers and of

FRANK.

Bandora, Dec. 2.

A PUBLIC GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me through the medium of your valuable paper to draw the attention of the Municipal Executive Engineer to the great hardship put on the public by the Tramway Company on the Hornby Road? The repairs by the company on that public road have been going on and new lines are being replaced for more than a month, which is such an inconvenience to the passenger and carriage traffic. The company has at present appropriated a great portion of the road for its use by erecting bamboo railings all along both the sides of the road to the great annoyance of the public. It has not left open passages between to allow pedestrians to conveniently pass across the road from one side to the other. This closing of such a public road for such a long time, together with the absence of open passages where streets on both sides open, is in my opinion a great hardship on the public in general, and those having any loads to carry with them in particular. The latter have at present to walk unavoidably a long distance before they can cross the road. The Executive Engineer, I think, will do well in the interests of the public to draw the attention of the company by insisting on it the desirability of leaving open passages in the railings and making every possible haste to finish the repairs.—Yours, &c.,

C. V. S.

SALSETTE CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By your kindly publishing letters in your paper, calling the attention of the Royal Patron to the repairs of Churches in Salsette, you have laid the Salsette Catholics under a sense of heavy obligation. It is true that if the Patron provides ways and means for the repairs, &c., of the Salsette churches, the people concerned will feel grateful towards their benefactor for the consideration thus shown to their needs. I do not wish to take up your valuable space by long remarks on the subject. I will content myself by drawing the attention of the Bombay East Indian Association in that direction, by pointing out that if they wish to serve their people, they should, without demur, lay the case before the authorities, and have the object in view carried through by well-reasoned appeals to the Vatican and the Lisbon Government. Spasmodic efforts will not do; persistent efforts rationally directed will bear fruit, and it behoves the leaders of the community concerned to apply their energies to the execution of the task for the sake of their people.—Yours, &c.,

A SALSETTE CATHOLIC.

THE RAILWAY SMOKE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a most deplorable fact that the B. B. and C. I. Railway have brought into use the Japanese coal, which while burning gives out the foul smell of hydrogen sulphide, which is injurious in regard to health. Of course, the manager of the company wishes to make an economy. But this is no economy; the company will lose her credit, which she has attained for nearly half-a-century. I hope the manager will listen to this sore point, and will ventilate the grievances of the local passengers.—Yours, &c.,

COWASHAW H. BATLIWALLA.

HYPNOTISM AND TELEOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will your correspondent "Isis" mention the full address of the well-known Bengali scholar, named Ram Narayen, well-versed in the above sciences, so that those who are interested in the subject may consult him.—Yours, &c., B.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Fawingdon Road London, England.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 23rd November, 1895, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—O. E. Dobree, Engineer, Cossipore Sugar Works, for improvements in sculling boats; Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in tea leaf rolling machines; Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Brooke Anderson, Commandant, 24th Regiment, Madras Infantry, stationed at Bangalore, for improvements in permanent and portable cooking ranges; Joseph Lindsay, of Blackness Foundry, Dundee, in the County of Forfar, North Britain, Engineer, for improvements in bailing presses; Leon de Rigaud, Chemist at Paris, in the Republic of France, for improvements in gold extracting processes and apparatus therefor; Jeus Zinn, Architect, of Copenhagen, Denmark, for improvements relating to military equipment and accoutrements; Bruno Wesselmann, Engineer, of Gottingen, Friedlander Weg 45, in the German Empire, for improvements in or relating to drilling or booring tools; John Charles Mills, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, of Shealdah, Calcutta, for an improved method of interlocking, and for controlling the interlocking of points and signals on railways; John William Ward at present residing at the Gymkhana Hotel Bombay, Contractor, for a ball bearing journal to be used in conjunction with an automatic spring grip dust and oil-proof shield to be applied to the axles of railway (and other) carriages and waggons; and James Wright King, Manager, Court of Wards' Estates, Gorakhpur, North-West Provinces, for an inproved rein to be called "King's patent rein."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Felice Balsamello and Domenico Mangani of Rome, in the Kingdom of Italy, for improvements in and relating to stoves (filed 1st November, 1895); Harold Jones, of Serampore, India, Engineer, for an improved method and means of manufacturing tea (filed 29th October, 1895); Edward John Lusby, of 10, Minories, in the City of London, England, Tobacco Agent, for improvements in the manufacture of tobacco (filed 1st November, 1895); Robert Thomson, of Kinning Park Engine Works, Kinning Park, in the County of Renfrew, Scotland, Engineer and Tea Planter, for improvements in apparatus for withering tea leaf, (filed 1st November, 1895); Ivan Earnest Middleton, Gentleman, resident of Serampore, District Hugli, for a non-banging door hinge (filed 29th October, 1895); and Conrad Field Mendham, of the Cosmopolitan Docks, Hong Kong, in China, Engineer, for a new cap or stopper for sealing or fastening tins, cans, drums, and the like containing oils, paints, kerosine and other inflammable and explosive materials (filed 9th November, 1895).

The undermentioned design has been registered:—Edward Houtson Elsworthy, a member of and on behalf of the Firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Engineers of the Byculla Iron Works, Byculla, Bombay, India, for the shape of a marble top for a water closet.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V. of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privileges, in respect of the undermentioned inventions, for the periods shown against each:—Hafiz Faqir Muhammad, of Roorkee, for improvements in sugar-cane mills (from 20th November 1895 to 19th November 1896); and B. L. Rajak, B.C.E., late Assistant Engineer, State Railways, for an automatic punkah-pulling machine, and an adjusted punkah (from 26th November 1895 to 27th November 1896).

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the fees required to pay, within the time limited, it is notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section 2 of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. J. C. Connell's invention for a rein for double harness in connection with safety hames (Specification filed 8th August, 1891); Mr. P. Donaldson's invention for purging with fiery gases dejecta or refuse and removing it from the interior of a jail (Specification filed 4th August, 1891); Mr. J. C. Connell's invention for a safety breast strap "seena band" to be used with single harness instead of the collar and hames (Specification filed 8th August, 1891); Mr. F. C. Pallachi's invention for a cheap and simple lamp for the burning of kerosine oil and other mineral oils without smoke (Specification filed 5th August, 1891); Mr. A. MacVicar's invention for a latrine for lower classes of vehicles on passenger trains to be called the "MacVicar's simplex latrine" (Specification filed 27th July, 1891); Lieutenant F. H. Charters' invention for pulling-punkahs in barracks. (Specification filed 17th August, 1891); Mr. C. W. Madden's invention for an improved method for working railway and other signals by means of a ratchet action lever (Specification filed 27th July, 1891); Mr. C. A. Evans's invention for a rifle sight, whereby a more correct aim is to be taken at an object at night (Specification filed 8th August, 1891); Mr. P. Venters' invention for a punkah wheel (Specification filed 20th August, 1891); The Farbenfabriken formerly Friedrich Bayer and Co.'s invention for improvements in, or connected with, the manufacture and production of colouring matters or dyestuffs (Specification filed 28th July, 1891); and The Farbenfabriken formerly Friedrich Bayer and Co.'s invention for improvements in the manufacture or production of azo colouring matters (Specification filed 28th July, 1891).

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—the sum of Rs. 50 for each of the said inventions:—Mr. A. S. Massey's invention for a pump bucket, suitable for domestic and other purposes (Specification filed 27th July, 1889); and Mr. W. S. Bocquet's invention for a machine for pressing cotton and other substances of like nature (Specification filed 7th August, 1889).

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

WE take the following cutting from the *Westminster Gazette* of 6th November:—There are several important pieces of news this morning with reference to the situation in Turkey, which speak for themselves:—

ROME.—Owing to the news regarding the constantly recurring disturbances in various parts of the Empire to the detriment of Christians of all nationalities, the Ambassadors of the Great Powers went separately to the Porte yesterday to urge immediate and adequate measures for the restoration of order, and to declare that, in the contrary event, the Powers would concert together upon the steps to be taken. The Ambassadors requested the Minister for Foreign Affairs to state what the Ottoman Government intended to do to terminate the present state of anarchy.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Obviously, these bloody scenes will not be tolorated ad infinitum. They are the direct consequence of the long evasive policy behind which the Sultan has carried on with the three Ambassadors. Diplomacy is discussing, of course academically, the turn which events will take if the Ottoman Government is unable to recover its hold upon the provincial population. I think it will be found, if the case of intervention should arise—and it certainly looms on the horizon—that all the Great Powers will be in agreement, and that the contingency has already been fully considered.

"All the Great Powers." *A propos*, the *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs:—

The three signatory Powers which did not take part in the recent action at the Porte for obtaining reforms in Armenia—namely, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy—have now assumed a define attitude in the question. They have given it to be understood that, in virtue of Article 61 of the Berlin Treaty, they hold themselves entitled to receive the same notification concerning the Porte's intention of executing the said reforms as has already been given to the other three Powers. They further assert their right to be in communication with the Armenian Commission just appointed by the Sultan.

It need only be added that it is stated, evidently with official sanction, that Sir Phillip Currie, "who is paying a hurried visit to England," will return to Constantinople towards the end of the month, and that all the signs go to show that Kiamil Pasha, than whom the Sultan is hardly likely to find a better Grand Vizier, may be any day relieved of office.

TABARIN, the celebrated farceur of mediæval Paris, has come to life again in the Quartier Montmartre, and there is at present (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) a theatrical rage for the quack and charlatan, his trestle stage, his clown and airy theatre, except that the latter is no longer in the open air. Tabarin was the collaborateur of the celebrated empiric and operator Mondor, who in 1618 "courait le monde avec son baume et ses onguents" and established his out-of-doors theatre in the Place Dauphine. It was the part of the pitre, or jester, to warm up the audience, put ridiculous questions, and receive from Mondor doctoral replies, which he turned into the salt of wit—salt of the coarsest grain, too coarse for the noble ladies of Louis XIII's Court. These new farces in an old setting have become immensely popular, and the trestle stage, with its tapestry hangings, is one of the favourite resorts of all Paris. Vienna in the meanwhile has found its sensation in the New Man with the Mask, "l'homme masque, le Marquis d'O ——," a magician whose magic is greatest at cards. Franker than his predecessor of the iron cowl, he claims to be a marquis of the French aristocracy, who, for motives of discretion, must preserve his incognito. Perhaps it is only one of Thackeray's ubiquitous Irishmen turning up again in a new form. O may stand for O'Shea or O'Grady, and the marquis, like the mask, be a movable thing.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 1.

Kelly, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Ahmedabad
Stewart, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, on leave, from Quetta.
Stewart, Lt-Genl, Ms, Dist Staff, proceeding home, from Secunderabad

DECEMBER 2.

Bowring, Lt, Punjab, 2nd P I, on leave

DECEMBER 3.

Barratt, Capt, Punjab, 1st Sikhs, on duty, from Bannu

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 2.

Mead, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, from Cawnpore

DECEMBER 3.

Cobhan, Lt, Bo, 5th Cavy, on leave, to Ceylon
Adams, Vety Lt-Col, Bo, A V D, on duty, to Poona
Smith, Major, 22nd Bo I, on duty, to Khandalla

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th December, 1895.

1. The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No. 3773 Vol. J. A. Murray.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be a parade at the Oval, at 7 o'clock this morning. Marching order.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The third Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 6th instant, at 9 p.m. Tickets can be obtained at the door, or from the following:—

Lieut. F. W. English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut. C. Snell, P. and O. Steamer, Docksard, Mazagon.
Sergt-Major J. H. Dowsing, Head-Quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens and Son, Girgaum.
Cr. Sergt. H. Black, Government Tele. Office, Pydhowrie.
Cr. Sergt. R. Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergt. S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th December, 1895.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gundrill at 8-30 p.m. at Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow.

2. On Saturday next, 7th instant, the Corps will parade on the Oval, in front of the Club premises, Rampart Row, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual gun target practice.

Dress:—Drill order without arms. Pritties to be worn.

3. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 29th ult, Bombr J. L. Jenkins.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India* November 30.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Contingent—4th Lancers—Surgn-Major H G L Wortabet, MD, I M S, Madras establishment, medical officer, 3rd Inft, to be medical officer, vice Bdge-Surgn-Lieut-Col J F Sargent, deceased.

The undermentioned Surgn-Lieuts appointed to the Madras establishment, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified:—A Moore, E M Illington, and C G Webster, 9th October 1895.

The undermentioned Surgn Lieuts, appointed to the Bombay establishment, reported their arrival on the dates specified:—H H Rayne, A F W King, and R F Standage, 9th Oct 1895; A A Gibbs and H A F Knapton, 27th Oct, 1895.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut J H Hudson, R S Regt, wing officer, 22nd Madras Inft, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 25th Oct, 1894, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

G G O No 1155 of 1895, notifying the admission of Second Lieut Cordeux to the Indian Staff Corps, is cancelled.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

Sub-Condr C Edwards, Mily Works Dept, is remanded to regimental duty, with effect from the 12th Oct, 1895.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Major to be Lieut Col—24th Nov 1895—A W Proudfoot.

Second Lieuts to be Lieuts—W G P Murray, 28th April 1895, H de C O'Grady, C L Storr, H S Moberly, F D Russell and G Rooke, 30th Nov, 1895.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col J Phillips, I S C, is admitted to the colonel's allowances, with effect from the 27th Nov, 1895.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.—Bengal.

Condr D J Meagher, Supt, Allahabad Grass Farm, to be a supernumerary Depy Asst Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval, in recognition of his valuable services in connection with grass farming operations in India—26th Nov, 1895.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.—Bengal.

Condr G Cooper, Office of the Inspr Genl of Artillery in India, to be Depy Asst Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, and Sergt H G W Wiley, Office of the Adjt Genl in India, to be Sub Condr,—with effect from the 5th Novr, 1895, vice Condr J Archbold, retired.

Hony Lieut and Asst Commissary H H Beatley Chief Clerk Office of the Depy Adjt Genl, Punjab Command, to be Depy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Capt, subject to H M's approval; Hony Lieut and Depy Asst Commissary C Powis, Office of the Inspr Genl of Artillery in India, to be Asstt Commissary; Hony Lieut and Depy Asst Commissary C P Cheesman, Office Clerk, Office of the Qr Mr Genl in India, to be absorbed in the grade of Depy Asst Commissary; Sub Condr B Williams, Office of the Qr Mr Genl in India, to be Condr; and Sergt T G Sparkes, Office of the Adjt Genl in India, to be Sub Condr with effect from the 15th Novr, 1895, vice Hony Capt and Depy Commissary T Jameson, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sergt W J Moore, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Burma, to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 6th July, 1895, vice Sub Condr H A Rogers, deceased.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Second Class Asst Surgns J S Summers and S J Pais to be first class Asstt Surgns.

Third class Assistant Surgns, D Noronha, W J S Maine, A H MacGregor, A Pace, R W Chitts, A Rose, J F Menezes, G W Vincent, C A W Turner, J E Hewins, and W A M Wickenden, to be second class Asstt Surgns.

Second Class Asstt Surgn J W N D'Souza to be first Class Asst Surgn, and third Class Asst Surgn M A Curry to be second class Asst Surgn, with effect from 18th Septr, 1895 vice first class Asst Surgn G Hudson, deceased.

The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class Asst Surgns, with effect from the 18th of Sept, 1895:—G A Richardson W E Kirpatrick and L Scott.

RETIREMENTS.

Major (temporary Lieut-Col) G S Baugh, I S C Comt, 21st Regnt of Madras Inft (Pioneers), is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st Dec 1895, subject to H M's approval.

Hony Lieut G G Mackenzie, Depy Asst Commissary, Miscellaneous List, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st Nov 1895.

It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt have been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—In place of Major-Genl Sir Grover, Hony Lieut-Genl Penn, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance dated the 1st April, 1895:—Major-Genl Crombie Cowie, C B Royal (Late Bengal) Artillery.

ORDER OF MERIT.

The Gov Gen in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native officers, non-commissioned officers and sepoys:—

Dafadar Tota Singh, Corps of Guides Cavalry.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Khar on the 4th April, 1895, on which occasion he was foremost in the pursuit of the enemy pressing on them the foot of the hills under a hot fire.

Lance Dafadar Suba Singh, Corps of Guides Cavalry.—For conspicuous gallantry throughout the cavalry charge at Khar on the 4th April, 1895, and in continuing to pursue and cut down the enemy after having received a severe wound.

Naick Gul Dast, Corps of Guides Infantry.—For Conspicuous gallantry in action at Malakand on the 3rd April, 1895, in having led a small party of two or three men with great dash up a small spur of the hill and dislodged a body of the enemy who were harassing a portion of the regiment in its advance.

Sepoy Ghani Shah, Corps of Guides, Infantry—For conspicuous bravery in action at Malakand on the 3rd April, 1895, on which occasion he was one of the foremost of a small party who dislodged a body of the enemy who were harassing the regiment in its advance, and was severely wounded.

Sugadar Rajah, Corps of Guides, Infantry—For conspicuous bravery in action at the Panjkora on the 13th April, 1895, in having dashed forward to the charge with some of his men and checked the enemy at a time when the regiment was hard pressed during its retirement.

Havildar Ali Gul, Corps of Guides, Infantry—For conspicuous gallantry and coolness in action at the Panjkora on the 13th April, 1895, in having with great dash supported his Subadar in leading a charge against the enemy at a critical moment.

Sepoy Makhmudin, Corps of Guides, Infantry—For conspicuous gallantry in action at the Panjkora on the 13th April, 1895, in having under a hot fire checked the advance of a party of the enemy while covering the retirement of the party who were conveying Lieut-Col Battye's body from the field of action.

Lance Naick Sonu, Corps of Guides, Infantry—For conspicuous gallantry in the action at the Panjkora on the 13th April, 1895, in having rushed to Lieut-Col Battye's assistance when the latter was mortally wounded, being the first to reach him, and, while exposed to a hot fire at short range, in assisting to convey him from the field.

Havildar Gussaun, 4th Sikh Infantry—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Malakand on the 3rd April, 1895, in having led his men to the front, always under the hottest fire and being the first to rush six successive breastworks and positions of the enemy.

Havildar Tulsi Ram, 4th Sikh Infantry—For conspicuous gattantry in action at Malakand on the 3rd April 1895, where he helped to bring Lieutenant Harman, who was wounded, under cover, although himself severely wounded by the same volley, and afterwards assisted in dressing that officer's wound regardless of his own injury.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The undermentioned non commissioned officers of the Madras (Queens's Own) Sappers and Miners are granted silver medals for long service and good conduct, without gratuity:—Company Sergt Major J H Saunder and Sergt J Walker.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.

Calcutta Light Horse—E C Apcatolides, Gent, to be Second-Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Madras Artillery Volunteers—A G Norton-Knight, Gent, to be 2nd Lieut to complete the establisment.

Promotions.

Calcutta Light Horse—Lieut J H Apjonh to be Capt, vice Hodgson, resigned.

E I Ry Vol Rifles Corps—Second-Lieut H K Bambor to be Capt, vice Steele, resigned.

Rangoon Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut J H Redmond to be Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Resignations.

Gorakhpur Light Horse—Lieut J W King (Unattached List) resigns his commission, with effect from the 26th Nov, 1895.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Vol I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut R Cooper, R I M, for six months.

The undermensioned officer has been granted a further extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut W G Windham, R I M, (in c) for two months.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Cuthbertson has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 10th November 1895.

The service of Surgn Capt S H Burnett, M B, C M, I M S (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 21st Nov 1895, for employment as Sup of the Hyderabad Central jail.

H M's Sec of State for India has permitted the Hon'ble Mr Justice Norris, Q C, to resign his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal with effect from the 20th Nov 1895.

Mr W K Eddis, Solicitor to Govt, has obtained leave for six months from the 12th Dec 1895, under Article 727 A of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr H C Egg

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Moisson, the eminent chemist, read a paper on the nature of graphite or plumbago and pegmatite. Moisson has made graphite by submitting carbon to the temperature of an electric furnace, and by dissolving carbon in a fused metal. Pegmatite is a rock belonging to the primary series, or most ancient rocks of the earth, and is contemporary with the period during which the earth passed from the solar to the planetary condition. In the opinion of M. Moisson, which is based on his experiments, graphite existed in pegmatite before the crystals of felspar and quartz, which make up the bulk of it, were formed.

At a recent meeting of the International Congress of Railway and Marine Hygiene at Amsterdam, Dr. Zwaardemaker, of Utrecht, urged the desirability of railway employés being tested for hearing as well as colour blindness and myopy. In certain parts of Germany spectacles can be worn by railway servants. In Holland men with abnormal vision are not allowed to enter the railway service, but if their eyesight becomes defective, spectacles are supplied to them by the company. Dr. Zwaardemaker, however, argued that spectacles should not be allowed to engineers and firemen, owing to their difficulty in keeping them clean.

The latest Kew Bulletin contains an interesting paper on the new rubber industry of Lagos, West Africa. Since 1882 climbing plants of the genus Landolphia have been made to yield a good quality of rubber in Gold Coast Colony, and the industry was extended to Lagos last year. A new rubber yielding tree, the "Ire," identified as the "Kickxia Africana," has been found in the forests of the interior, and there is every prospect of Lagos becoming an important source of caoutchouc.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, M. Emile Blanchard referred with approval to Lord Salisbury's address before the Oxford meeting of the British Association, and observed that it confirmed his own views respecting the permanence of species. He said he had been unable to alter the hereditary colour of butterflies' wings by keeping the insects under lights of all the colours in the spectrum, and that he had frequently offered to bring the results of any investigator who had produced a new species of animal before the Academie, but in vain.

The Cotton States Exhibition at Atlanta, Georgia, is really a fine show, and not unworthy to be compared with the best European ones. It occupies a picturesque site, and nearly a million dollars have been spent in beautifying the grounds alone. The principal buildings are the Manufactures and Liberal Arts, which is 356ft. long by 206ft. wide, and 90ft high, the Machinery Hall 500ft long by 118 feet wide and 60ft. high, the Minerals and Forestry Department 330ft. long by 110ft. wide and 50ft. high, the Agricultural Gallery 304ft. long by 150ft. wide and 110ft. high, and the Electricity Section, which is 262ft. long by 86ft. wide by 109ft. high. There are also buildings for transportation, negro industries, fire engines, fine arts, and so on.

The "Isles of Shoals" lie off Portsmouth, in New England, and were discovered by Captain John Smith, of Pocahontas fame, who lies buried in the Church of St. Sepulchre, London. They are nine in number, and, according to a recent visitor, Dr. H. C. Hovey, they have risen 6 feet within the past 50 years. Potholes in the rock once used by fishermen for cleaning fish at the tide level are now 100 feet back from the sea. The channels between some of the islands are much wider than formerly. The rocks are of igneous origin, and consist chiefly of trap, granite, and gneiss. During winter storms the fury of the waves on these islands is tremendous. A sea wall six feet thick was demolished in one gale, and in another a boulder weighing many tons was lifted, and deposited on the top of a cliff some 50 feet in height.

The Durr light recently shown to our military authorities is obtained from the automatic evaporation of petroleum and the superheating of the vapour. It gives a blaze of 3,500 to 14,000 candlepower, and enables a person with normal eyesight to read small print at a distance of 120 yards. The Durr light has been adopted by the German and Russian Governments.

According to Mr. T. O. A. Cockerell, of Las Cruces, New Mexico, the fumes of cyanide of potassium discolour many different kinds of flowers. A few lumps of the cyanide are put into a corked tube covered with cotton, on which the flowers are placed. If the tube is warmed the action is accelerated. Pink flowers of cleome and monarda become blue, green, and yellow, purple verbena, blue or yellow, white argemone, elder, and lupins yellow, and so on.

A writer in the "Pioneer Mail," published in Allahabad, asserts that the traditional immunity from snake bites of Indian snake-charmers is due to the fact that they have been accidentally bitten by cobras and karits more than once, and having survived the first attacks, were subsequently immunised. His assertion is based on personal acquaintance with Madari Yogis and fakirs, and an actual experiment made with a Mahomedan fakir who was immunised against the bites of scorpions provided by the writer. These animals were five to seven inches long, with claws like a lobster, and their bite drew blood, but the fakir was none the worse.

Since the month of July there has been an exhibition of "work" open in the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris, which shows very well how electricity is coming into use for domestic and general purposes. Apart from electrical cooking ranges, and stoves, &c., there are dish cleaners, sewing machines for clothes and boots, dinner lifts, and many other devices worked by the electric current.

We are so much in the habit of believing that the taller races of these islands are "Theotonic" or "Germanic," that Mr. J. Gray's anthropometric observations made in East Aberdeenshire will surprise many. He finds from these that the Aberdonian population comprises, among other racial elements (1) a Germanic or Canstadt type, fair-haired, with light eyes, concave or snub nose, and an average height of 5ft. 7in.; (2) and Iberian or Cro-Magnon type, dark-haired, dark-eyed, aquiline-nosed, and with an average height of no less than 5ft. 11in.; (3) a broad-headed, dark-haired, dark-eyed type, probably straight-nosed, with an average height of 5ft. 4in.

As a matter of fact, anthropologists have long been aware that the Norse and Anglo-Saxon racial types are not the tallest in the United Kingdom. There are districts in the south-west of Scotland where the average height of the people is the average height of the Grenadier Guards. Annandale is such a district, and Carlyle was evidently a representative of this tall race, which is neither Saxon nor Norse.

The Aberdonians are, like the Galwegians, a very tall people, and apparently because of the Iberian or Cro-Magnon type which Mr. Gray has identified among them. Probably the unusual stature of the south-western Scotch is due to an admixture of the same race. The famous Irish, Scotch, and Cornish giants are perhaps traceable to the same stock.

In a paper on the relation of philosophy to natural science in the October number of "Natural Science," Dr. S. Tolver Preston refers to the oft-quoted saying of Helmholtz to the effect that a telescope is superior to the eye as an optical instrument, and points out that it does not necessarily imply that the eye is unfitted for its special purpose, but only that art and science in combination can sometimes surpass nature. Properly speaking, the remark of Helmholtz only seems to depreciate nature because we forget that man is a part of nature and that his works are in this sense the natural product of a long, unbroken chain of evolution. The telescope is, in fact, a "super-organic product," a more advanced result of the process of evolution, due to the intermediate action of man.

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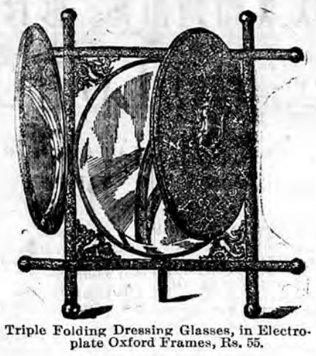

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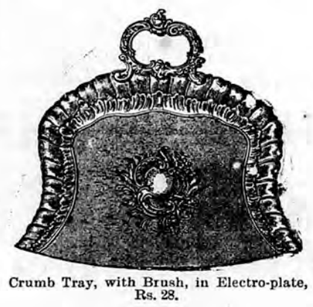

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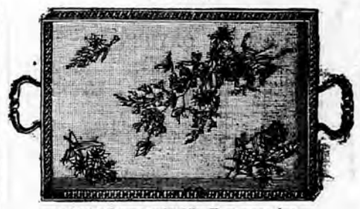

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